INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1078.

VOL. XVII NO. 222-- BOMBAY THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 19 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

ORTHODOXY GETS SHORT SHRIFT!

Assembly Votes for Sarda Bill

PT. MALAVIYA PLEAD FOR 12

Counsel of "Caution" Falls Flat

RE-DRAFTING JAIL REGULATIONS

—:o:—

Home Member Invites Pt. Motilal to Conference

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Only eight visitors were seen in the galleries when the proceedings commenced today in a thin House the agenda including only the final reading of the transfer of Property Amendment Bill and Sarda Bill.

The Congress Party, at a meeting held this morning, discussed Sir James Crerar's invitation to Pandit Motilal to attend the Leaders' Conference to consider the redrafting of jail regulations. It is understood the invitation reached Pandit Motilal yesterday, and he wanted to ascertain from the Governemnt what had become of the hunger-strike prisoners of Lahore and Barisal.

The Home Member informed him that he, had asked for information from local Governments, but invited Pandit Motilal for a personal talk.

The Congress Party adjourned the meeting until after the Motilal-Crerar conversation had taken place.

INDIANS IN BELGIAN CONGO.

Mr. Gayaprasad by a short notice question drew attention of the Government to a letter from Administrateur Territorial of Belgian Congo to Chotalal Kurji of Kimoga published in "Tanganyika Opinion" dated 27th August wherein it was stated "Incineration of deceased is prohibited in Belgian Congo and followers of Hindu religion are buried in a place reserved for Asiatic population.

Mr. Gayaprasad asked if Government were aware that this order "is an outrage on religious rites and ceremonies of Hindus" and whether Government had taken steps to get the order rescinded.

Sir Denys Bray replied that His Majesty's Government had been requested by telegram to impress on Belgian authorities the gravity of order and urgency for its cancellation. Sir Denys promised to publish the result of the representation.

The Transfer of Property Bills were passed as amended. Sarda Bill was taken up for further consideration.

DEBATE ON SARDA BILL.

Pandit Malaviya pleaded for twelve being fixed as marriageable age while he was prepared to support fifteen as the age of consummation.

PT. MALAVIYA'S COUNSEL OF CAUTION.

Pandit Malaviya who spoke for 45 minutes based his plea on the difference in the stages of progress in different provinces and counselled great caution in the first penal legislation dealing with an age-long custom when nothing had been done previously to remove the colossal ignorance of the people. The marriage age was twelve in most other countries and several Indian States. Depressed classes and orthodox people would be greatly affected and the largest measure of public co-operation which was needed for the effective working of the law could only be secured by fixing the age at twelve

Sir James Crerar explaining why Government supported fourteen as the age said very great caution had been exercised in fixing that age which had been recommended after the most careful consideration by the Consent Committee.

After Sir James Crerar had explained why Government supported fourteen as the age, all amendments fixing the age of marriage for girls at eleven and twelve had been defeated, other motions fixing the age at thirteen and sixteen were also rejected without a division. Thus the age of fourteen, mentioned in the Bill, has been retained.

MR. ACHARYA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Acharya moved an amendment that 'child marriage' meant lawful living together under some recognised ceremony or declaration as man and wife of parties of whom either is 'a child', but does not include marriage sacrament as distinct from consummation in the case of a girl not under ten years of age. He said Government had no right to interfere in sacramental position of marriage law of any sect or community and warned Government against the consequences if it so interfered

There was no reply on behalf of Government. The amendment was lost by seven votes against sixty-nine.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch

ORTHODOXY GETS SHORT SHRIFT.

Shortly after lunch time, the Assembly divided on the various amendments to the Sarda Bill respecting the age of marriage for girls. The motion of Mr. Sesha Iyengar for reducing age in the Bill from fourteen to eleven was defeated by 72 against 2.

On his amendment several members remained neutral. They were Mr. Ghaznavi, Haji Muhammad Ismail, Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, Sir Abdul Qayum, Pt. Malaviya, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Lahiri Choudhry, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Hhaji Abdulla Haroon, Pt. Nilkantadas, Mr. Aney and a few others.

Most of these with the exception of Mr. Aney and Sir Abdul Qayum, however, voted on the next occasion when the issue was Mr. Gangananda Sinha's motion for fixing age of marriage for girls at twelve. But the House rejected this also by a large majority, nineteen voting for and 68 against it.

DIVISION LIST ON AMENDMENT TO SARDA BILL.

The following is the division list on the amendment of Mr. Gangananda Sinha for fixing marriageable age of girls at twelve.

Nineteen Members who were in favour of the amendment were: Mr. Jogiah; Mr. Pernmal Naidu; Mr. M. K. Acharya; Mr. Seshu Iyengar; Mr. Kelkar; Mr. Amarnath Dutt; Mr. N C Neogy; Mr. Ghuznavi; Mr. Choudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan; Mr. Lahiri Choudhry, Pandit Madan Mohan Majaviya; Mr. Gayaprasad Sinha, Mr. Rajivranjan Prasad; Mr. Das; Mr. Rajivranjan Prasad; Mr. Gangananda Sinha; Dr. Moonje; Mr.

(Continued on page 11.)

SIND FLOODS

—:o:—

Nasrat Canal Watets Overflow

2,000 LABOURS AT WORK

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

The Director of Information has issued the following communique:—

Telegraphing at 7-20 p.m. today (Wednesday) the Commissioner in Sind says:—

The Kotri gauge reads 19.8 this morning. The floods in the Nasrat Canals Division are now spreading to the south and west of Naushahro. The Muradwah Bagwah were overtopped and flood coming up against the Perozwah breached it in two places about a mile north of Naushahro. The flood water is moving towards Moro Taluke. The water is flowing across the Naushahro-Padidan road between the road bidges of Peroze and Murodwah and in several places between Murodwah and the Nasrat Canal. The former is making for Phull and if it crosses the Perozewah will enter Moro Taluka. The Naulakhi flood from the breach above Tharashah has come against the banks of the Damthrowah which is being strengthened by 2000 labourers. The level is subsiding at Kardiaro but no drop has been observed at Bhiria.—A.P.

GOVERNOR'S SIND FLOOD RELIEF.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes will attend a meeting of Committee of His Excellency Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund to be held at the Secretariat to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m.

CALCUTTA'S SUPPORT TO SARDA BILL

—:o:—

PANDITS CRERTE TROUBLE

BLOWS EXCHANGED BETWEEN ORTHODOX & REFORMIST PARTISANS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

A public meeting was held this evening in the Town Hall to protest against the Sarda Bill. It had been announced that the Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi would preside over the meeting but when Dr. S. K. Bose, Reformist rose to propose another president and referred to Mahatma Gandhi's suggestion to raise the age of marriage to eighteen orthodox section challenged him and rose up in a body with black banners.

This was a signal for general disorder in the course of which a Pandit with a stick attempt to beat a reformist. A scular assaulting then commenced, resulting in the outsting of the orthodox section from the meeting.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was present then addressed the meeting which was presided over by Mrs. Kalyani Mukherji, daughter of Deshbandhu C. R. Das.

A resolution supporting the Sarda Bill as a first step for further reforms was passed.

About 300 girl students and women attended the meeting.—A.P.

HOMAGE OF 8,00,000 JUTE WORKERS.

HARTAL IN MEMORY OF DAS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

In response to the appeal of Miss Prabhabati Das Gupta, President, Bengal Jute Workers' Union, mill workers numbering about 8,00,000 observed a five minutes hartal from 1 to 1-5 p.m. to-day in memory of Jatindas.—Free Press.

SATIN SEN

—:o:—

To be Released on Rs. 1,000 Bail?

ASSURANCE TO MALAVIYAJI

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Lobby news this afternoon shows that Pandit Malaviya has been given an assurance that in the case of Satin Sen. an under-trial prisoner in Barisal Jail, who has been hunger-striking for several days, he will be released on Rs. 1,000 bail on application.—A. P.

14 HUNGER STRIKERS

—:o:—

TO BE RELEASED ON AD-INTERIM BIL OF RS 500 EACH

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

Satindranath Sen and 13 other hunger-striking in Barisal Jail have been directed to be released on an "ad interim" bail of Rs. 500 each by Justices Mitter and S. K. Ghose at the High Court to-day, reducing the surety of 40,000 in the case of Sen and 10,000 in the case of others.—Free Press.

SURETIES OFFERED CONSIDERED NOT FIT.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

The Trying Magistrate had granted bail to Satin on condition of his executing a bond of Rs. 20,000 and furnishing bail in similar amount, and others executing bond of Rs. 5,000 each and furnishing bail in like amount. Surety was offered but none was considered fit.—A. P.

LEADERS TO INTERVIEW SEN IN JAIL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

In connection with the hunger-strike of Sen, Messrs. J. N. Sengupta, Subhas Bose, Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, Mr. Kiron Sankar Roy, Prabudayal Himatsingha and Durgaprasad Khaitan are leaving to-day for Barisal to interview Mr. Sen.—Free Press.

SMUGGLING SEDITIOUS LITERATURE IN INDIA

—:o:—

Indian Ship's Engineer Under Arrest

INTERESTING DISCLOSURES

KARACHI, Sept. 18.

Preventive officers' astuteness in noticing certain member of the crew of the German steamer "Stolzenfels" which arrived here from Hamburg on August 20 led to rigorous search of his belongings as a sequel to which an important case is now being heard by Mr. W. N. Richardson, City Magistrate. The accused in the case is Gulam Mohamed, (26) originally resident of Amritsar, who is charged under Section 108 with disseminating seditious matter.

SMUGGLING SEDITIOUS LITERATURE.

Accused who describes himself as an engineer boy, it is alleged, is a revolutionary or an associate of revolutionaries engaged in bringing seditious literature of a highly inflamable character into Indian ports with the object of sowing the seed of revolution in this country. It is further alleged tha tthe accused is not a seaman but he somehow succeeded in travelling from Germany in that capacity.

PREVIOUS HISTORY NOT KNOWN.

His previous history is not known but a letter was found on him addressed to Waris, a well-known revolutionary, and it is thought possible that the accused is Waris himself.

It is further alleged that the accused had brought from Europe 17 typewritten chapters of the seditious book "China from Confucius to Sun Yat Sen and Further" by M. N. Roy for surreptitious publication and distribution in India, the book suggesting means of revolution in India.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Rao Bahadur Narindas Wadhumal, Deputy Superintendent, C.I.D., deposed 'inter alia' that a number of known seditionists or associates of seditionists were mentioned in the letter found on the accused, including Bahaduri or Amardinath Bahadur, Calcutta, at present studying in Berlin, Mrs. Suhasani, wife of Mr Numbiar, Bombay, who was living in the same house as Mr. Hutchinson, one of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case at the time of his arrest, Chahus, sister of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and of Suhasini and Adhikari, brother of one of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case.

In the course of examination the accused stated he went to England about six years ago where he was a waiter for some years after which he went to sea as a fireman. He added a letter was given to him in Hamburg by a Euro whose name he did not know and he had returned. He disowned ownership of the zinc box where chapters of the book "China from Confucius to Sun-Yat Sen and Further" were discovered.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till September 27.—A. P.

"LEGALISED MURDERS" IN JAILS

CALCUTTA'S VEHEMENT PROTEST

At meeting in Albert Hall held to-night policy of Government in regard to the treatment of political prisoners was subjected to severe criticism by number of speakers and a resolution was passed urging unconditional release of Satindranath Sen who is now on hunger-strike in Barisal Jail. Mr. Jitendralal Banerjee, M.L.C. presiding said the only question of the day was how to take adequate reprisals for the systematic "legalised murders" that were taking place in Indian jails. —A. P.

CALCUTTA STUDENTS' STRIKE

RANGPUR, Sept. 17.

The students of the Carmachael College declared a strike this morning in protest of the decision of the Governing Body inflicting punishment on 19 students participating in demonstrations at the time of the Governor's visit.—Free Press.

MEERUT PRISONERS TO GO ON HUNGER STRIKE

—:o:—

Submit Memorial to Govt. to Concede Politicals' Demands

A WEEK'S TIME FOR DECISION

MEERUT, Sept. 18.

A definite threat of hunger-strike was uttered to-day by twenty-five of the accused standing trial in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case. In this connection, accused, Hutchinson read aloud a memorial and submitted it to the Magistrate for favour of telegraphic transmission to the Governor-General-in-Council.

THE MEMORIAL.

It ran as follows:—

"In continuation of our representation regarding improvement of conditions of political prisoners dated 23rd August we invite the attention of Your Excellency's Government to the serious situation brought about by the heroic death of Jatin Das and the possibility of two others namely Bhagat Singh and Dutt joining him as a result of the failure of your Excellency's Government as well as that of Punjab to concede their very reasonable demands. Being in jail ourselves, charged with an offence against the State, and having first-hand knowledge of the jail conditions, we consider the demands made by Lahore prisoners as extremely reasonable if not moderate and as such earnestly request your Excellency's Government t take prompt measures for their immediate acceptance by all provincial Governments.

DEMANDS OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

To obviate any misunderstanding we give below those demands with slight additions and alterations as, to us, seem necessary:—

(1) Persons charged with or convicted of offences for a political object (including those in connection with trade disputes) should be placed under a special class, only exceptions to be made should be against those convicted for murder and dacoity with murder; classifying order should be passed by a trying court;

(2) they should have annas twelve granted per head per day for food and suitable clothing at Government cost:

(3) they should be given all facilities for reading and writing which include provisions for light writing materials and suitable furniture;

(4) they should be given newspapers, periodicals and books and as regards newspapers and periodicals they should not be condemned to reading only pro-Government papers;

(5) they should not be given any kind of work to which they are not at all accustomed and for which they may not have aptitude because of their habits and training;

(6) political prisoners should not be segregated from other prisoners;

(7) political prisoners when tried in a different province should, after conviction, be sent to their own province.

A WEEK'S TIME FOR DECISION.

In view of the precarious condition of Bhagat Singh and Dutt we hope Your Excellency's Government would promptly concede these demands or in the alternative we shall have to follow the example set by them in their efforts to improve the conditions of political prisoners. We shall await the decision of your Excellency's Government for a week before resorting to the course indicated above.

THE SIGNATORIES.

Following are the twenty-five accused who have signed the memorial:—M. A. Majid; R. S. Nimbkar, K. N. Joglekar; S. A. Dange; Mirajkar: P. C. Joshi; D. R. Thengdi; Ajodhia Pershad; S. P. Ghate; R. Mitra; G. Adhikari; Shaukat Usmani; Dharani Goswami: L. R. Kadam; Gopal Basak; B. F. Bradley; Muzzafar Ahmed, Gauri Shankar Gopendra; Chakrabarty; Sohan Singh; S. N. Bannerjee; H. L. Hutchinson; S. Spratt; K. Ghosh; and Kendarnath Saigal.

It is understood Alwe and Kasle have also offered their support to hunger-strike. Shamshulhuda is now ill.

Four accused who have not signed the memorial are Desai, Jhabwala, Dharambir Singh, and Mookerjee.

MR. SINHA INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by the Associated Press with regard to the threatened hunger-strike by twenty-five accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case Mr. D. P. Sinha, Defence Advocate who returned from Patna this morning to take charge of the case stated it was not for him as a lawyer to advice the accused one way or the other. But information which he had been able to gather certainly gave reason for grave anxiety. The accused from what he saw appeared to be fired with grim determination. As one who was anxious to see that the trial should not take an unpleasant turn he would humbly advise Government to concede the demands of political prisoners in India which were quite legitimate. The consequences of delay in settling this trouble had already been serious elsewhere and if further delay occurred the situation would become much more serious than even the Government of India imagined at present.

MEERUT ACCUSED BOYCOTT DHARAMVIR SINGH.

To-day's proceedings in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case commenced with Mr. Chakravarti filing a fresh petition on behalf of Alwe praying that the petitioner be granted leave to enable him to make medical arrangements for his wife who was lying ill in a village in Ratnagiri.

The Magistrate replied that he was expecting a detailed letter about Mrs. Alwe's illness from the District Magistrate of Ratnagiri and he would pass an order on its receipt.

Mr. Ansari Defence Counsel, complained that he had been refused admission to see Mr. Huda who was ill in jail on the ground of accused's segregation on account of infectious disease.

The Magistrate promised to look into the affair.

Mr. Sinha then drew the attention of the court to the fact that he had received a notice from the Magistrate requiring him to produce a letter dated June 18, 1926 received from Mr. M. G. Desai, then in London. He represented that under Section 66 of the Evidence Act there was no provision for the court to serve a notice to the Defence Counsel.

Mr. Langford James and Mr. Khairat Nabi said that this practice was followed everywhere in India.

NOT BASED ON LAW.

Mr. Sinha represented that such practice was not based on law.

Mr. Langford James said it was against professional ettiquette for Mr. Sinha to take brief in a case in which he had any personal knowledge about the activities of the accused.

Mr. Sinha: "At present I object to the procedure because I am anxious that the Court should be kept free from all such con-

(Continued on page 11).

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

New York Futures Irregular

HUGE SELLING AND UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 11 points on reports of unfavourable weather. The market was very narrow and later on declined hedge selling and long liquidation. The close was irregular near month losing 4 points and distant months unchanged to 1 point down. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged.

The New Orleans market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 points spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 18.30C.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at unchanged prices and closed steady at a rise of 2 to 1 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 6 points to 10.28 and sales amounted to 7,000 bales.

To-day's receipts at U. S. Ports are 94,000 bales which shows that the movement of the new crop is increasing. Spinners are buying their immediate needs only. The technical position has improved somewhat owing heavy liquidation of speculative purchases. Under the circumstances if prices improve we believe it will be a good opportunity to sell cotton.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 18.62, Lowest 18.48. January Highest 18.95 (10-07 a.m.) Lowest 18.84 (1-54 p.m.)

"Market narrow. Hedge selling absorbed by trade buying."

"Believe crop actually undergoing further serious deterioration generally hedging may cause moderate decline. but consider short position unsafe; probability exists for considerable enhancement though patience may be required."

"Hedge selling weighing on market but crop reports not favourable, advise buying."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Sept. 17.	
October	18.51	—.04
December	18.83	—
January	18.84	plus .01
March	19.12	—
May	19.27	—.01
Middling Spot	18.70	—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Sept. 17.	
October	18.40	—
December	18.73	plus .02
Middling Spot	18.30	—

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 17.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	18.58
January	18.93
March	19.20

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

October	18.58
January	18.94
March	19.22

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 17.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	94,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	40,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 17. Opening.	Closing.
September		9.95 plus .02
October	9.94	9.95 plus .02
November		9.92 plus .02
December		9.99 plus .03
January	9.98	9.98 plus .02
February		10.00 plus .01
March	10.05	10.06 plus .01
April		10.06 plus .01
May	10.09	10.10 plus .01
June		10.09 plus .01
July		10.08 plus .01
August		10.03 plus .01
September		9.97 —
Middling Spot		10.28 plus .06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Sept. 17. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

B C Rate T T 1/5 13/16.

B. C. Rate D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON.—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Cash.

Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 20th Sept.

Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.

Banks Buying T 8 1/5 29/32. Cash.

Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Cash.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Sept.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Sept.

NEW YORK.—

B C Rate T T 278.

Banks Selling T T 278.

Banks Buying T T 277.

PARIS.—

Banks Selling D D 919.

Banks Buying D D 930.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.

JAPAN.—

Banks Selling T T 131 1/2

Banks Buying 60 days 129

HONGKONG.—

Banks Selling D D 133

SHANGHAI.—

Banks Selling D D 156.

SINGAPORE.—

Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA.—

Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.84 11/16 17th instant.

Shanghai/London 2/3 7/16 18th instant.

Japan/London 1/11 3/8 17th instant.

London/Paris 123.85 17th inst.

London/Belgium 34.880 17th instant.

London/Switzerland 25.15 1/4 17th instant.

London/Italy 92.70 17th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4-4-11-1/2 16th inst; £4/4/11-1/2 17th inst.

Silver London Ready 23 9/16 16th inst. 23 9/16 17th inst.

Silver London Forward 23 5/8 16th inst.; 23 5/8 17th inst.

Silver New York Ready 50 7/8 16th inst.; 51 1/8 17th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 p.c.; 16th inst.; 5 1/2 p.c. 17th instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 6-1/8 p.c.; 16th inst. 6 1/8 p.c. 17th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.

Money:—Inter Ball Call 2 per cent. 3 Mos 3 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Market idle. No. special feature.

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/15.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/13

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|6

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/2

5 per cent War Loan due 1928-47 Rs. 96|2

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.

5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/13.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/14

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/1

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/4

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/6

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88-4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.

6 per cent Municipal due 1939/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—2nd October settlement 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/14/0, 5 per cent. 1945/55 Rs. 101/13/0.

Tone of Market:—3-1/2 per cent. steady, rest easier.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 17.

Silver.—Market is idle.

Spot 23 9/16.

Forward 23 5/.

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

—:o:—

Minimum Outturn 15 Million Bales

NOTHING ATTRACTIVE ON CONSTRUCTIVE SIDE

BOMBAY, Sept 16.

AMERICANS.

Since our last report a further decline has been registered and prices over the period are lower by 39 and 47 points for Oct. and Jan. respectively states Messrs. Langley and Co. in their cotton market report. The U. S. Bureau in their report of the 9th instant indicated a crop of 14,825,000 bales, but in spite of this figure being rather smaller than the drastic reduction shown by the average of private pointers, it served as only a very temporary fillip to the market. On the 14th instant, the U. S. consumption for August was issued showing a figure of 558,000 bales as against 527,000 for the same month last year, a figure which at present is of no special significance.

The poor action of the market following the bullish announcement on the 9th instant is attributed to the generally more favourable weather conditions subsequent to the compilation of the report leading to a general belief that the crop has made ground. In this respect recent reliable reports from the other side estimate that the more favourable weather during the current month has benefited the crop to the extent of about 5 lacs of bales. This, however, is not generally admitted and one prominent authority adheres to his estimate of rather less than the last Government figure. On our part, taking into consideration past experience which shows that damage from drought is more often over than underestimated, we prefer to place credence in increased estimates.

The predominant factor during the past week has been Southern selling, a factor it is worth remembering that was barely in evidence prior to the Bureau report, which means that the market has the full weight of hedging yet to face.

With the most critical growing months now in the background, estimates as to the size of the ultimate yield can be made with a more reasonable accuracy, and unless any unforeseen calamity befalls the crop during the next few weeks, we place this season's outturn at 15,000,000 bales minimum. Assuming the crop to be round this figure, the world will be faced with a total supply of American cotton approximating that of last season, a supply proved to be fully adequate for the world's requirements.

Looking ahead, taking into consideration that Trade are in no urgent need of cotton and the increasing weight of hedge selling, we can see nothing attractive in the constructive side and consider there is little danger in pursuing a "short" policy, at any rate until the peak of hedging is passed.

BOMBAY.

In the absence of any important feature locally, prices have moved largely in sympathy with fluctuations on the other side.

Outside interest has been nothing more than moderate and concentrated on Old crop cottons, foreign Spinner's ideas for New crops varying from Rs. 10/- to 15/- lower than ruling prices. The continued absence of demand for New crops is borne out by a marked narrowing in the basis between Old and New crops.

Following the recent satisfactory rains, accounts from the growing districts mostly read satisfactory, but before any definite calculations can be made, further general lights rains are needed during the next few weeks.

The parity between Americans and Indians remains particularly unchanged and with the prospect of lower prices on the other side, we are even more strongly in favour of putting on this straddle.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 17.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton £9/7/6 Dec/Jan. s'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay ton, £17/17/6 Sept/Oct s'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria ton, £20/0/0 Sept-Oct. s'ment. Value.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 17.

Linseed, Calcutta ton £23/17/6 Sept/Oct s'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta ton £23/17/6 Oct/Nov. s'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton, £23/15/0 Sept/Oct s'ment. Hull. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton £24/7/6 Sept/Oct s'ment. Paid.

LINSEED OIL

London, Sept. 17.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt. 41/1 1/2 Oct/Dec delivery. Buyers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 41/8 Jan/April delivery, Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Sept. 17.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), Spot 15 1/4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 17.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. cargoes, 45 Sept. s'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. cargoes, 44/6 Sept/Oct s'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 48 Afloat Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels 47 Sept/Oct s'ment. Nominal and value.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 17.

Shoked Sheet, Standard ribbed lb. Spot 10 3/4d. Sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 18.

3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.

6 months Discounts 6 1/8 p.c.

Bank of England rate 5-1|2 p.c.

Call Money 2 1/2 per cent.

1 month 2 1/2 per cent.

Three Months 3 per cent.

Six months 4-1/2 per cent.

Twelv emonths 4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market: Steady.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C & F Calcutta—

Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/5 1/4.

Jan/Mar. per cwt 12/8 1/4.

C & F Bombay,—

Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/6 1/2.

C & F Karachi,

Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/7.

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 17.

Copper, Braziers, £97 1/2.

Yellow Metal, £72.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands. £22 1/4.

Corrugated Sheet, 24 gauge, £13 3/8.

Tin, English Ingots, £205 3/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 17.

Charteded Bank of I. A. & C. £19 7/8.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register £182.

National Bank £48 3/4.

Eastern Bank £6 3/4.

Funding Loan 4 p. c. £85.

Conversion Loan £73.

Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £99 3/8.

Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. £49 1/2.

Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £55 1/4.

Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan £64 1/2.

Consols £52 3/8.

War Loan 5 p.c. £101 3/8.

Victorty Bond 4 p.c £91 3/8.

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 17.	
Scinde, Fully Good	6.25	plus .10
Scinde, Fine	6.50	plus .10
Scinde, Superfine	6.75	plus .10
Bengal, Good	6.00	plus .10
Bengal Fully Good	6.25	plus .10
Bengal, Fine	6.50	plus .10
Oomra, Good	7.15	plus .10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.45	plus .10
Oomra, Fine	7.75	plus .10
Broach, Fully Good	8.35	plus .10
Broach, Fine	8.60	plus .10
Broach, Superfine	8.85	plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 17.
October	16.48
November	16.48
January	16.55
March	16.70
May	16.85
July	16.93

Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot 17.45

BULLION

—:o:—

SILVER.

	Bombay, Sept. 18.
Ready Silver	54 3 0
Bhadrapad	54 3 0
Aso	53 13 0
Kartik	53 12 0
Aso Option	0 13 0
Kartik Options	1 3 0

GOLD.

Gold Ready	21 8 9
Bhadrapad	21 8 3
Aso	21 8 0
National Bank	21 12 0
Chartered Bank	21 11 0
Central Bank	21 8 9

LINSEED & WHEAT.

	Bombay, Sept. 18.
Linseed September	14 7 0
Linseed May	13 5 9
Wheat Septemer	7 9 0
Wheat January	8 1 3
Wheat May	7 14 3

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Sept. 18.
September	239.60—3.50
December	220.30—0.80
March	216.10—0.00

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 51/4 Highest Rs. 51/8 Lowest Rs. 50/10 Closing Rs. 50/12

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 58/4 Highest Rs. 58/12 Lowest Rs. 58/ Closing Rs. 58/4

OILS AND CAKES.

The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.)

Ex-Godown Bombay.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 547/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 145/ per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Cwt.
Wheat	2,435
Linseed	14,164
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	422
Gingellyseeds	268
Poppyseeds	553
Groundnuts	8,171
Castorseeds	3,287
Rice	39,322
Myrabollams	3,104
Cottonseeds	3,417
Mowraseeds	51
Gram	1,408
Joowar	2,261
Barley	157
Bajree	1,391
Coal	2,278 tons

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

E. P. Bales	1929-30
Receipts to date 17-9-29	1140000
Recepits Yesterday 17-9-29	94000
Exports to date 17-9-29	599000
Stock at Ports 13/9/29	848000
Stock Interior Towns 13-9-29	312000
Stock Liverpool 13/9/29	753000
Visible Supply 13/9/29	2053000
Quantity in Sight do.	1552000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	180	1,071
Central India	353	4,159
Barsi & Nagar	.....	1,130
Hyderabad-Gaorani	139	139
Berar	1,055	4,332
Central Provinces	126	933
Total Oomras	1,853	11,764
Dholera	.....	896
N.-W. Provinces	.....	.....
Rajputana	189	875
Sind-Punjab	.....	390
Broach	96	656
Coompta and Dharwar	446	1,551
Westerns-Northern	220	2,047
Cocoanada	.....	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	1,461
Persian	.....	34
American	.....	159
Egyptian and African	.....	3,785
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	59
Total	2,804	26,677

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 12th Sept. Yesterday	This year.
Europe	3,141	21,319
Japan & China	6,457	31,210
Coast Ports	.....	378
Up-country by Rail	.....	5,142
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	16,018
Total	9,598	74,067

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 18.

100	Aboobaker & Co.	Aligarh	226
100	Do.	Akola	260
100	Nisso & Co.	Wun	295
100	Currimbhai Africa B.R.		335
100	Swadesh Mill	Nanded	290
100	Currimbhai Bombay Press		235
100	Japan T. & Co.	Chandur	266
100	Do.	Do.	272
100	Do.	Shegaon	277
100	Ital India & Co.	Bengal	227
100	A. Damodar & Co.	Darwha	270
100	Lavji Meghji & Co.	Sailu	271
100	Do.	Hingoli	264
100	Do.	Shenabad	257½

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 17.

Demand Bills 484.12.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

VERY STEADY TONE.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

The Local Market opened very steady at Rs. 340-12-0 for Broach April|May delivery. To-day being settlement of Indore business, and many operators having sold "Put" option at Rs. 340 the feeling was for some improvement. Prices fluctuated between Rs. 340/4/0 and Rs. 341. Liverpool opening cables were steady at a decline of 2 points. There was some straddle business of purchases of Broach against ... of Bengals which resulted in ... ng of differences. The market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach April/May Rs. 341/1

Oomra Dec./January Rs. 306/12

Bengal Dec./January Rs. 248/8

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Bengal D./J.	250
Broach A./M.	340
Oomra D./J.	304
Southern A./S.	371

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report dated, Bombay Sept. 18th:—

Our Silver market registers a further net decline of 9 annas since we wrote our last Review. The market has witnessed this a sharp decline of about twelve annas, chiefly owing to the rumour of further sales of Silver by the Indian Government in China. The rumour had a very depressing effect upon the market, and the prices gave way in absence of any potential support and on heavy selling by bear-operators and option-dealers in sympathy with the decline in the Ssasghai Exchange. Owing to scarcity of contracts in the first settlement and the daily average off-take being good the prices for the September settlement are quoted at a premium of five annas over the second.

At the close prices slightly recovered on general buying and short-covering. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 54-11 for the first settlement on the 19th instant and the lowest Rs. 54-2 yesterday, the range for the week being Rs. 0-9. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 11|16 lower. The highest price was 2-4 1|16 on the 19th instant and the lowest 2-3 5|16 yesterday.

The London price is 0 7|16 lower. The market was easy on China being a constant seller. India operated on both ways on a moderate scale and there was in evidence some speculative buying at the lower rate. The Continent and America showed little interest. The New York prices is 50 5|8 cents i.e. 1 1|8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 51 5|8 cents on the 20th instant and lowest 50 5|8 cents on the 16th instant.

The prices for Gold have improved by over two annas owing to shortness of stock. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-9-6 for ready, Rs. 21-8-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-9-0 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11 1|2.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

for each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED SPECIAL and DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency on liberal commission. Apply: CALCUTTA INSURANCE LTD., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions at Dhulia. Apply for particulars to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED—AN EXPERT to execute (on commission basis) about 900 decrees amounting to Rs. 1,50,000/- in Bombay as well as Mofussil. Apply immediately stating the minimum commission required; also previous experience to Box. No. 2358, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R1895.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER to teach Gujarati and English from 5 to 7 p. m. Gujarati prefered. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 2356, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". R 1886

WANTED—A TUTOR for a boy of ten, from 8 to 9-30 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 2357 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R1887

WANTED—A LITHOGRAPHER Apply stating salary required with samples of litho works SHUNMUGHA VELASAM PRESS, Ambasamudram S. I. R. A 1883

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—PROPERTY with several buildings and fine paved compound suitable for Cinema Film Co. or Factory at Chinchpokli, Parel Road, on tram line. Write to or see SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, No. 3, Chawpati Road. C 1884

WANTED.

WANTED—a real BASRAI Persian White Male Cat, apply immediately, to Box No. 2355 Advt. Department "Bombay Chronicle." N 32361

BOOKS.

AMERICAN TAILOR and CUTTER TEACHER Men's Book or Rs. 10, in English, Marathi, Gujrathi. PRINCIPAL, American Tailoring School. Bombay 4. L R1872

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED— a HUSBAND for a Saraswat-Shet born girl aged 13, Vania preferred. The girl is at Byndoor near Bhatkal Steamer station. Apply to Venkatram M. B., Byndoor now teacher Bilishire School at Koppa P. O. Thagarthi Shimoga Dt. Sagar Tq. M R 1894

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST-BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus. M 32779

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "TOKUSHIMA MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 18th September 1929, from Japan, via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Frieson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEAK BOARDS AND WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS TO THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of:—

(i) 70 tons of Teak Boards 8'x5" x3|4".

(ii) 20 tons of Teak Boards 8'x5" x7|8".

(iii) 30 tons of Teak Boards 8'x 5"x5|8".

(iv) 320 tons of Wagon Bottom Boards 9' in length, not less than 7" nor more than 8" in width and 2" in thickness.

2. Prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received and specifications can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Mechanical Engineer, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per copy, which amount will not be refunded.

3. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEAK BOARDS AND WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.), on Tuesday 22nd October 1929.

5. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, September 1929. 32335

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per share (Free of Income-tax) on the Ordinary Shares has been declared for the year ending 31st December 1929, and is payable to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members at the close of business on 24th September 1929.

The above dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company 9, Wallace Street, on and after Monday, 7th October 1929, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of share certificates.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 25th September 1929, to 28th September 1929, both days inclusive.

On behalf of,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited,
For The Bombay Company Limited,
C. H. COODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 17th September 1929. 32874

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per share (free of Income-tax) has been declared for the year ending 31st December 1929, and is payable to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members at the close of business on 24th September 1929.

The above dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company 9, Wallace Street, on and after MONDAY, 7th October 1929, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of share certificates.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 25th September 1929 to 28th September 1929 both days inclusive.

On behalf of,
The Lakhshmi Cotton Mfg. Company, Ltd.,
The Bombay Company Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 17th September 1929. 32875

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 331 of 1929.

MISTRI AHMED ANWAR ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Bai JENABAI, widow of Parsharam Rakhmaji, residing at Jailroad, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

Whereas in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 13th day of August, 1929, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the plaintiff, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure now redeemed with the house outhouses, tenements and buildings situate, thereon, lying and being at Jail Road South Cross Lane and Dongree, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 508 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2489, Survey No. 3168 and bearing Municipal B Ward No. 3435 and Street Nos. 8-10 and Cadastral Survey No. 1812 and bounded on the East by the Jail Road South Cross Lane, on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North partly by a passage and partly by the property of Tajbhoy Caderbhoy and on the South by a passage and property of Baloo Miya.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 3rd day of October, 1929, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1929.

(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI.
Commissioner. 32839

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR (PARSEE COLONY).

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr Sorabji Cursetji Wadia, the Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (THIS DAY) THURSDAY the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece of land together with the buildings standing thereon situate on plot No. 635 of Dadar Matunga Estate, admeasuring about 1929 sq yards, bearing New Survey No. 1109 part, Cadastral Survey No. 643/10, Matunga Division and assessed by the Municipality under "F" Ward No. 6836 (18) Street No. 403 Q. and bounded on the North-East by a road 40 feet in width, on the South-East by Plot No. 636 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Zoroastrian Building Society, on the South-West partly by Plot No. 637 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the said ..... Society and partly by Plot No. 643 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the said Society and on the North-West by a Road 30 feet in width.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HIGH CLASS MADE-TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Tarmahomed House No. 54 2nd Pirkhan Street, Byculla, valuable household furniture such as rich cabinets and corner cabinets, ornaments, old Chinaware, "Remington" typewriter, rich Persian carpets, harmonium, phonograph, tapestry-lined drawing room and Chesterfield suites, chandeliers, A. C. fans, bedsteads, almirahs, dressing tables, etc., etc.

The property of the late Mr. Ramjanally Lalji Sajan

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

OUR GRAND PUJA OFFER.
UP TO 8th OCTOBER 1929.
12 Kt. Rolled Gold Plated
FANCY & STRONG WRIST WATCH
Best Swiss make, very good timekeeper, made specially to our order.

Fitted with high class movements, in new designs GOLD PLATED case. A most beautiful watch to present, kept in Velvet lined box with Art Silk wrist band

Guaranteed for two years.
Original Price Rs.12. HALF PRICE Rs.6
Packing and Postage As. 6, extra.
(Direct importers. Established in 1892)
M/S. A. B. BAKSHI & Co.
(Dept.B.) Post Box No. 114, CALCUTTA

SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS.

Surpass real ones in all respects. Especially in lustre hardness. Have withstood the test of fire, file and Acids. Cuts glass like real Diamonds.
Price Rs. 10, per carat. Catalogue free.
WILLIAM GRIFTH & Co.,
104, China Bazar Road, MADRAS

THE CELEBRATED MONARCH
OF
MAHTAMA MYSTERY
The One and Only Clairvoyant
Dr. ALVARO
Will Present
NEXT SATURDAY
Most gigantic unprecedented and unequalled show of 1001 mystery ever staged in Bombay during recent years, most Astounding, sensational and nerve wrecking, Psychic Phenomena in which Dr. Alvaro comes under cataleptic condition and invites the sceptics, scientists etc., etc. He will drive long nails through his flesh and bones.
How is this possible ? Seeing is Believing !
Commencing From 21st September 1929.
At Bombay's Premier Picture Palace
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
100 % TALKING
CHINATOWN NIGHTS
WITH
100 P.C. TALKING 100 P.C.
Starring:
WALLACE BEERY
WARNER OLAND
FLORENCE VIDOR
Adapted from the Thrilling Novel "Tong War."

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
CONTINUED SECOND WEEK OWING TO ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
THE IMANOFF QUARTETTE
The Marvellous Viennese Dancers
The above artists will appear daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. shows.
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
HULA
Featuring:
CLARA BOW
EXTRA CINEMA SHOW AT 8-15 p.m.

The whole City was terrified
WHY ! BECAUSE !
They heard some dreadful news of
THE HAUNTED HOUSE!
THE MIDNIGHT MISTERY!!
FLYING OF HUMAN BEINGS!!!
For full details see our
Next Saturday's Chronicle.

Cook EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
Annapurna Cooker Co., Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Motilal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

THE CAPITOL
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Romance of Romances !

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
Only To-day & To-morrow
A Most Interesting Film
of
"THE FUNERAL PROCESSION
Of
JATINDAS"
Will Be Screened
TIMINGS—
3-30, 5, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 P.M.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	5,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,240

Insure now, before you suffer loss.
Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.
Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road
General Manager. P. F. DUFF

INDIAN SCIENTISTS

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR RESEARCHES, DISCOVERIES & INVENTIONS

As a companion volume to the lives of the many eminent Indians hitherto published, this volume containing the sketches distinguished Indian Scientists will be specially welcome. Modern Indian scietists, brought up in the experimental methods of the West "are proving to the world that they could pursue science not only for itself but for its application to the benefit of mankind."

CONTENTS:—Dr. Mahendralal Sircar; Sir J. C. Bose: Dr. P. C. Ray; Sir C. V. Raman; Prof. Ramachandra; Srinivas Ramanujan. With their Portraits.

UNIFORM WITH THIS VOLUME

INDIAN STATESMEN

DEWANS AND PRIME MINISTERS.

Now that the question of the future of Indian States and their place in the Constitution of the country are being widely discussed, this volume of Indian Satesmen is of more than ordinary interest to politicians and laymen alike.

CONTENTS.—Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jang Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangacharri, Sir K.. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V. Madhava Rao, Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshman Jagannath, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sir Seshia Sastri, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmanandas. R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishanker Oodeshanker, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad. With portraits.

EMINENT MUSSALMANS

JUDGES, POLITICIANS, REFORMERS.

This book is a welcome addition to the biographical literature now extant in India touching the lives and achievements of many Mussalman patricts who have in recent years contributed to the intellectual and social advancement of their countrymen.

CONTENTS:—Sir Syed Ahmed, Sir Salar Jung, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Badruddin Tyabji, Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Syed Mahmood, Syed Amir Ali, The Aga Khan, Sir Muhammad Shan, Sir Ali Imam, Syed Hasan Imam, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan Syed Hussain Bilgrami, Justice Shah Din, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Sir Abbur Rahim, Mr. Hydari, & The Ali Brothers. With Portraits.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS

POETS, PUBLICISTS AND MINISTERS.

An attempt is here made to record the lives and achievements of some Indian Christians who have contributed their bit to the making of Modern India in their capacity as poets, publicists, reformers, and Ministers of the Church in India.

CONTENTS Krishna Mohan Bannerji Rev. Lal Behari Dey, Prof. Ramachandra, Michael Madusudan Datta, Rev. W. T. Satthianathan, Dr. Imaduddin Mehemrah Goreh, Kali Charan Banerjea, Pandita Ramabai, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Narayan Vaman Tilak Principal Susil Kumar Rudra, and Sadhu Sundar Singh. With Portraits.

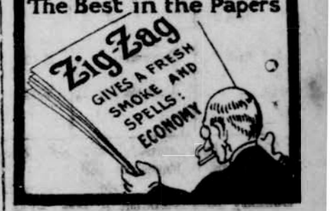
Rs. Three each.

To Subscribers of "Indian Review", Rs. 2-8.

'Books are given at concession rates to subscribers of "The Indian Review". Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. five (12 sh. Foreign), one year's subscription, to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & Co.,
Publisher MADRAS.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure, Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers



SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
21 Sept.	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 „	Morea* ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	ALL VESSELS	19,648
12 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	WILL	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Razmak ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana*..		16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..	FROM	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..		10.946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..	BOMBAY	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).	TRAN-	10,946
19 „	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..		16,572
		AT	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..	ADEN	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
29th Nov. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala	..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents, Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
25th Sept.	Kiderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
27th „	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.	
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
19th Sept.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.
20th „	Varsova ..	Busrah via Karachi
21st „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C Mandvi.
23rd Sept.	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Okra & C. Mandvi
25th „	Barpeta ..	Busrah via Manglore, Verawal, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
25th „	Khandalla..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
@TokushimaMaru.	5976	18 Sept.	28 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@2 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@16 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@30Oct.
Awa Maru ..	602	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@13Nov

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kitano Maru ..	8000	3 Oct.	20 Oct.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
		Maiden	
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	24 Oct.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 Oct.	6 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Ganges Maru ..	10th Sept.	20th Sept.
Shinnoh Maru..	24th „	6th Oct.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Oct.	23rd „
Chifuku Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves apin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a weak. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

Ask for Price list.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1|2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per. half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-3|4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San
Changchun	(Tokio)	Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	56,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,27,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—32 Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc, may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Benga

THE HINDU MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the SECRETARIES Bombay

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p.a. W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

The 'INDIAN ALBUM'

THE INDIAN ALBUM IS AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY ART JOURNAL, DESERVING A PLACE IN EVERY DRAWING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The special features of the Art Journal—The 'Indian Album' include a few pages of descriptive and illustrated details of Agricultural, Industrial and Material developments of India. Each number will contain the Photographs of Governors, Lieut. Governors, of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India, the portraits of their illustrious ancestors and their Palaces, besides the views of important Temples, Mosques, Churches, Public Buildings, Architecture, and places of interest of the different States and of British India and of Zamindars, Noblemen and Women of India, officials, Non-officials, Members of the Indian Imperial and Provincial Legislatures and Public Bodies and of Fine Art Colour Insets, Photogravures, Drawings, etc.

Editor: K. A. Hebbar. Price Re. 1 per copy.
Annual Subscription Rs. 10-0-0.
Advertisement charges per issue:
Rs. 35 a page. Rs. 20 half page, Rs. 10 quarter page.

The Indian Album Publishing Co.,
PHONE 3170. 137, BROADWAY, MADRAS.
WANTED—Agents in every Town.

"THE HINDU"

Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

SOUTHERN INDIA

It is thus, judged by the use made of its columns, the most POPULAR, as well as the most powerful, of all advertising media in this country.

Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

THE MANAGER,
100, Mount Road,
MADRAS, S. India.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Text of Draft Resolutions

CONFERENCE TO COME OFF ON SATURDAY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Committee on Educational and Social Reform, the Fourth Conference of Bombay Women is to take place on Saturday, (21st instant), at 4-0 p.m. at Malabari Memorial Hall, Seva Sadan For the last three years the All-India Women's Conference concerned itself with educational questions or questions that dealt with such pernicious customs like the Purdah or the child marriage—customs which come in the way of educational progress of women. It was at the first All-India Women's Conference at Poona early in 1926 that a demand for legislation fixing the minimum age of marriage for girls and boys at 16 and 21 respectively was made. Since the last sessions at Patna, however, the scope of the Conference is widened so as to include all questions concerning women and childre.n.

The Bombay Women's Conference is a constituent conference and will send its delegates to the All-India Women's Conference to be held in Bombay in the third week of January 1930.

SUPPORT TO SARDA BILL.

Following are the resolutions that are to be put before the Bombay Conference on the 21st of this month:—

(1) This Conference is of opinion that the legal age of marriage for girls and boys should be 16 and 21 respectively. This Conference supports Rai Saheb Har Bilas Sarda's Bill as amended by the Select Committee as a step in this direction.

(2) This Conference puts on record its appreciation of the recommendations made by the Age of Consent Committee and urges Government to make an early effort to translate them into law.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN B. & E. WARDS.

(3) This Conference is of opinion that the refusal of the Bombay Government to give sanction to the request of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to extend the Compulsory Primary Education Act to B. & E. Wards is a highly retrograde step and urges Government to reconsider their decision and trusts that the Bombay Municipal Corporation will persevere in their efforts to introduce compulsion in the rest of the Wards.

(4) This Conference is of opinion that the vernacular 4th Standard examination as conducted at present in Municipal Schools should be abolished.

(5) That the present course of Training for Matriculate Teachers is very unsatisfactory, and the Standard of Examination should be raised and better provisions be made for the actual training.

WOMAN PROFESSOR FOR COLLEGES.

(6) This Conference feels that in view of the large number of women students attending Colleges in Bombay, the time has come when a Woman Professor should be attached to the staff of each College; part of whose work would be the general welfare of women students.

(7) That this Conference regrets that the condition of affiliation of colleges to the University regarding the provision of lodgings for students has remained a dead letter as far as women students are concerned, and requests the Senate to see that all colleges affiliated to the University are suitably provided with hostels or approved lodgings for their women students and to direct the Syndicate to ask the Committee that are appointed periodically to inspect the affiliated colleges to include in their inspection report a statement showing to what extent the condition of affiliation in this regard has been fulfilled by Colleges.

HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION FOR MEDICOS.

(8) In view of the University ordinance requiring each College providing Hostel accommodation for its students and in view of the fact of the long hours and strenuous nature of work on the Medical Courses entail, this Conference is of opinion that hostels for women students in the immediate vicinity of the Medical Colleges are a necessity and recommends that such provision should be made by the College authorities.

(9) This Conference is of opinion that the law of inheritance should be liberalised in its application to women.

(10) This Conference elect the following ladies as delegates to the All-India Women's Conference to be held in Bombay in January 1930:

Dr. Miss Kashibai Navrange. Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Miss Engineer, Mrs. Mekenzie, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhaley, Mrs. Shaffi Tyabji, Mrs. Sarojini Mehta., Mrs. Kashalkar, Mrs. Annigiri and Miss C. C. Thompson.

The Bombay Women's Committee on Educational and Social Reform cordially invites all men and women who take interest in the educational and social progress of this country to not only attend the Conference but participate in its deliberations and give the benifit of their experience.

INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT

—:o:—

MOVE OF GOVT. FOR REVISION

WANTED SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THROUGH INVESTIGATION

The second quarterly meeting of the Bombay Shareholders' Association was held on Wednesday evening, Prof. S. R. Daver presiding. The Chairman in reviewing the activities of the Association of the past three months, said:

Throughout the years during which the Company system has flourished it has taken the best out of generations of legislators in their efforts to keep the law abreast of the ever increasing demands of a rapidly expanding organisation. The English Companies' Act has been recently considerably overhauled in course of its amendment after a searching and prolonged inquiry by Committees appointed for the purpose. In no country Company Law demands equal or even greater supervision and radical revision more than in India. The prosperity or otherwise of our Joint Stock Companies will largely depend on the manner in which these institutions are managed and controlled in the future. The effective control both of the shareholders or the investing public in these institutions or great national importance largely depends on not only the interpretation of the sections of the Companies Act, but also on other surrounding circumstances under which a best meant scheme laid out by the Act is open to be subverted within the four corners of legislation thereby depriving the legitimate proprietors, viz., the Shareholders of that control which the Law has so repeatedly attempted to reserve to them in all civilised countries. Your committee has thus taken up this matter by appointing a special Sub-Committee to carefully investigate this question in all its details. This Sub-Committee is to issue its reports from time to time dealing separately on each point as exhaustively as possible.

INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

The Government has no doubt promised to revise the Indian Companies' Act, but what I should like to emphasise on behalf of our Association is that we shall not be satisfied as in the past with a cursory invitation of opinions and the hum-drum adaptation of the English Act amendments. What is imperatively required to-day is the appointment by the Government of India of a Special Committee representing the important interests involved as well as composed of impartial experts who should thoroughly investigate this problem from the standpoint of our special Indian requirements.

MANAGING AGENCY.

Referring to the question of the Managing Agency, the speaker said: "This is a form of organisation peculiar to our country. We as shareholders do not wish to do any injustice to this class of company managers. All we desire is to see that the company organisation in our country should improve, so that number of joint stock companies may multiply and an average investor may boldly offer his savings to the cause of the industrial development of India. With that view we are naturally anxious that the Company Act Amendment Committee which we are urging the Government to appoint should give particular attention to this branch of inquiry. The inquiry should be directed towards finding out whether the perpetuation of the system is desirable. If not, how to gradually eliminate it, without inflicting undue hardships to the interests involved or whether Managing Agencies should not be prohibited in case of companies to be formed hereafter.

The desirability or otherwise of the following elements in this connection should necessarily receive attention.

(1) Private Limited companies as Managing Agents with a large number of public companies under their Agency. (2) Independent Boards of Directors in companies under Managing Agencies and powers that must be vested in the Board. (3) Investment of funds of one company in another company under the same agency. (4) Purchase of shares by one company of another company under the same agency. (5) Guarantees by one company to another and inter-financial dealings between companies under the same agency. (6) Managing Agents' interest in the purchase of Machinery, stores, raw material and sale of finished products of companies under their agency. (7) Interest of Agencies in the Insurance of their Companies. (8) Forms of remuneration of Agents and the modes by which they should be fixed. (9) Discontinuance of managing agents in cases of incompetency through a special machinery. (10) Assignability of interest in managing agencies and right of nomination of Directors by Managing agents. (11) Compensation for loss of office to Directors and Managing Agents.

Concluding the speaker said: "The activities of the communists are a danger to the economic welfare of the community. It is a pity that we at the threshold of economic progress through industrial expansions should be confronted with this obstruction. Theoritical dogmas of the communists which appeal to the untutored minds of our illiterate workmen have already been tried and have woefully failed."

KARACHI BANK LEDGER CLERK CHARGED.

—:o:—

REMANDED INTO POLICE CUSTODY.

P. S. Sitaram, a ledger clerk of the Bombay Branch of the Karachi Bank, Ltd., was arrested by the Bombay Police on Tuesday evening at his residence at Dadar. The arrest is the sequel to the complaint of forgery, falsification of accounts and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 43,500 lodged with the police by the Liquidators of the Karachi Bank.

It will be recalled that Lazarus Alphanso and A. K. Gulrajgani, manager and accountant, respectively, of the above Bank who were arrested have been remanded into police custody.

Sitaram was placed on Wednesday morning before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, by Inspector Hurst of the C. I. D., on a remand application.

Mr. Hurst in asking for a remand of the suspect into police custody stated that from enquiries made it appeared "that the staff of the Bank had been withdrawing money from the account of certain depositors on false vouchers."

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded till September 30.

WEDNESDAY'S ATTENDANCE 1,25,178.

Wednesday, (18th Sept.)

The Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association, writes:—

The attendance to-day has increased by 941, and the total is 1,25,178.

At the Swadeshi Mills, there is a full complement of hands in spite of the declaration of a strike in that mill by the Textile Labour Union.

—:o:—

DEATH OF MRS. TEPHEN M PEREIRA OF BASSEIN

(From A Correspondent.

It is with regret wew have to record the death of Mr. Stephen M. Pereira of Bassein on Tuesday last the 17th instant. His funeral which took place the same day was attended by a large number of friends and members of the East Indian community for whose welfare he sacrificed much of his time and money.

Mr. Pereira took a very keen interest in education and to his instrumentality several schools in Salsette owe their existence. He was a nominated member of the Bassein Municipality, member of the District Local Board and School Board, Thana. He was popular amongst the Officials and through his selfless activities succeded in getting the Educational Department to recognise the need of establishing primary schools in Salsette. By his death the East Indian community has lost a really good and patriotic worker in the insterests of the community.

Bombay &City Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Hon. Presidency Magistrate' dinner, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 20.

S. S. "Viceroy of India" with mails from London of September 5 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21.

S. S. "Rajputana" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Women's Conference, Malabari Memorial Hall, Gamdevi, 4 p.m., Mrs. Sundrabai Sirur presiding.

PASSENGERS' AND T. R. ASSOCIATION.

A total of Rs. 5,645|9|6 received as contributions now stands to the credit of the above Association.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The total amount of contributions received by the above institution now stands at Rs. 5,51,094-10-7.

BROTHERHOOD MOTIWALLA PRIZE ESSAY.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood has awarded a prize of Rs. 100|- to Miss S. V. Desai of Elphinstone College, for the best Essay on "Status of Woman in India and How to Raise it".

"PLACE OF MUSIC IN LIFE"

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Prof. B. R. Deodhar of the School of Indian Music will deliver a public lecture on "The Place of Music in Life" to-day (Thursday) at the Brotherhood Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Kanyalal H. Vakil will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Central Committee of Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall, to-day (Thursday), at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward D. Congress Committee a condolence meeting for late Jatindas will be held to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in Kashinath Dhuru Sarvajanik Hall near Tilak Bridge, when Messrs. K. F. Nariman, B. T. Desai, Dr. Chokshi, Shivdas Champsi and others will speak on the occasion.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan line S. S. "MacKellar" left Liverpool in the afternoon of 14th inst.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday (the 20th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

BOMBAY BANKING INQUIRY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

TOUR PROGRAMME

The following is the Tour Programme of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee for the months of November and December and January and February 1930:—

November 1929. 11th to 16th Dhulia; 17th (In transit); 18th to 23rd Ahmedabad; 24th to 29th Broach.

November 30th to 6th December Surat.

December 1929 16th to 21st Bombay.

January 1930 13th to 17th Karachi; 18th to 23rd Hyderabad (Sind); 24th to 30th Sukkur.

February 1930 4th Alibag; 6th to 12th Ratnagiri.

ALLEGED SYSTEMATIC SWINDLE

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO GOA LOTTERY CONVICTION

—:o:—

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES

It will be remembered that recently two persons, viz., D'Cunah and Hart were convicted of forgery of Goa lottery tickets and of fraud and were sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to two years' rigorous imprisonment. With that it appeared that the whole affair was at an end, but not so, however, to the police who brought, with reason that the two victims above named were but tools in the hands of other person or persons who were the prime movers in what appeared to be a huge conspiracy to defraud the public.

A few hints here and there an unguarded word or two by D'Cunah and Hart set Inspector Dyer of the Bombay C. I. D. working. With the help of his able assistants, he collected quite an amount of information which showed that his earlier surmise was correct and that it was in fact, a huge conspiracy directed by quite a number of persons and that D'Cunah and Hart were mere agents. Accordingly, a gang of about 8 persons was arrested They, it is alleged, are responsible for the manufacture of spurious Goa Lottery tickets and for the cashing of the same with the help of their agents.

1,500 TICKETS SEIZED.

He has been able to arrest 8 persons and to seize about 1,500 forged tickets.

Three of the arrested persons are. (1) William Cooper, Indian Christian, and proprietor of a litho. graphic press in Meadows Street. (2) Hari Hiru, a Hindu employed at the British India Press, and (3) Nazareth, a Christian

These three persons and another Christian who is a friend of Nazareth, and who has been arrested, are alleged to be the principal conspirators. The other four are alleged to be abettors in the conspiracy.

The first four accused were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, by Mr. Dyer and charged with forgery for the purpose of cheating and criminal conspiracy to defraud the public. They have been remanded to September 25, in order to enable the police to make further inquiries.

"SANTA CASA" LOTTERY.

It is alleged that the accused forged and printed 1,500 tickets of what is known as "Santa Casa Da Misericordia de Goa" lottery, these being false duplicates of the winning numbers drawn on the 3rd June 1929, and recovered the amounts due from the different agents of the organisers of the lottery in the city and elsewhere.

Police inquiries show that on June 1, the accused sent a man to Goa, with instructions to attend the place, where the official drawing in connection with the particular lottery took place. He did so, and as the drawing was announced he took a copy of the winning numbers. He then returned post haste to Bombay. It is alleged that on the night of June 6, the list of winning numbere was taken to Cooper's lithographic press. Tickets resembling the original in type and colour with the winning numbers on them were printed on the litho machine. The accused are alleged to have worked the whole night and by the morning the work was completed and various tickets according to different values were made up in bundles.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

On the morning of June 7, Nazareth with the fourth man and some others, proceeded to the shops of the various agents, who sell Goa lottery tickets in Bombay and started cashing the winning tickets. This las the day on which in the ordinary course the agents received the list of winning numbers from Goa officially. The forgery was so complete that 95 per cent. of the agents were easily taken in and paid the amounts of the winning tickets without question.

The fraud, it is alleged, was not detected until the agents sent the forged tickets to Goa. The authorities issuing the lottery tickets at Goa took no time to discover the fraud. On examining the tickets they found that in respect of each winning number they had received more than one ticket, ranging in some cases to 20 and in others to so many as 100. They were puzzled by this discovery and on carefully oxamining them they found them to be forgeries. They immediately put themselves in communication with the police and an inquiry was set on foot.

VENUE CHANGED.

For some time no trace could be had of the alleged offenders. Suspecting that the fraud had been found out and thinking Bombay was not a safe place for their operations, the accused, it is alleged, changed the venue of their operations. Some of them were traced to places like Surat, Ahmedabad, Nadiad, and Baroda. In these places too, they are alleged to have carried on their work of duping the lottery agents in a systematic manner.

On September 8, the police raided a house at Dhobi Talao, which was occupied by one of the accused and searched it. There, they found a tin trunk load of forged lottery tickets.

An examination of the tickets showed that in a large number of cases the numbers on them corresponded with the numbers of the tickets which had been used to dupe the agents. As a result of further investigations, the police have also taken in possession of a litho machine on which it is alleged the tickets were printed.

It is stated that William Cooper was also arrested in connection with the recent Goa lottery case, but was released as the police could not then get sufficient evidence against him.

Mr. A. H. Maru, Assistant Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, is proceeding to England on the 21st inst. to take up his new appointment as Secretary to the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, London. His services have been lent to the London Institution for a period of two years.

KURLA STRIKE A FAILURE

—:o:—

Alleged Police Interference with Picketing

The Bombay Textile Labour Union was faced with sad disappointment when it was found that the strike it declared in the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, turned out to be an utter failure. Despite the fact that there was vigorous picketing, there was no material reduction in the number of workers attending the mills. Inquiries at the Millowners' Association show that the mills worked with a full compliment of workers. Mr. Bakhale, Secretary of the Union was present at Kurla on Wednesday personally to direct the strike.

It is, however, alleged that the police interfered with the peaceful picketing at the mill gates. An officer, it is stated, demanded of the picketers to retire from the place as it was a public road and further told them that they were not entitled to dissuade workers from going to work. The pickets replied that they were on duty under directions from the Secretary of the Union (Mr. Bakhale) and that they would not retire without his direction. Mr. Bakhale coming on the scene told the Sub-Inspector that they had every right to picket at the mill and to induce people by means of words not to go to work. The police officer thereupon said that they were creating a public nuisance, to which Mr. Bakhale replied that if so, the police could arrest and prosecute them. The Sub-Inspector then took down the name of one of the pickets. It is also alleged that the Sub-Inspector went out of his way to ask the workers to go inside the mill. Mr. Bakhale strongly protested against the conduct of the officer which amounted to taking sides with the employers.

MANAGEMENT'S REJOINDER TO MR. BAKHALE.

—:o:—

The management of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, have addressed the following rejoinder to Mr. Bakhale's notice of strike:—

We have only just received about 5 p.m. to-day a copy of your letter of to-day's date to our Manager at Kurla.

In this connection we have to state that

(1) it is not true the management could not prove the alleged offence before the Joint Meeting.

(2) in fact it was clear from the evidence produced on behalf of the Union that most of the evidence and especially that of K. V. Bandel the so-called Union Secretary was utterly unreliable. Bhiwa's evidence was also self contradictory.

"NOT VICTIMISATION."

(3) Bhiwa's case is not at all a case of victimisation and if the management wanted to dismiss the Union men there is no reason why Bhiwa should have been singled out.

(4) as a matter of fact Bhiwa merited dismissal on the very day when in the presence of yourself and our Mr. Saklatwala Bhiwa as a mill Committee man claimed the right to go from department to department with a view to find out grievances and bring them up himself before the Manager. He was however given another chance in the hope that you as Secretary would warn him and bring about a change in his behaviour. In fact you did give a warning at the time but it seems to have had no effect.

(5) We also wish to put in on record that you failed to accept the compromise suggested by the Millowners' Association Committee viz. the granting of one month's pay to Bhiwa to which course we had agreed.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR STRIKE.

The responsibility therefore of causing a lightning and a wanton strike will entirely rest with the Union, and the Union alone will be responsible for any hardship that may unnecessarily be caused to the workers owing to your taking this ill-advised step.

We also point out that what purports to be a notice on your part is absolutely no notice at all. You are aware that to-morrow the 17th instant the Mill is closed. Your giving a notice to-day on the 16th for a strike to take place from the morning of 18th instant is for all practical purposes a 24 hours' notice.

"NO DUE NOTICE."

It is surprising that after what transpired before the Fawcett Committee you should still think of giving a 'Notice' the result of which is nothing but a lightning strike. This is no 'due' notice which under the Company's rule is one month's notice. Since both sides however have agreed to follow the procedure laid down by the Fawcett Committee this notice should be two weeks' notice As you have failed to give due notice and if the men are so ill-advised as to go on lightning strike please note that the position with regard to each individual worker will be that he will have left our service without notice and will therefore be liable to dismissal. We still hope you will refrain from unnecessarily inflicting hardship on the men and also causing a breach in the harmonious relations that have so far existed between your Union and the Management.

We thank you for your suggestion to our Manager to enter into negotiations even if there is a strike. We are always willing to settle by negotiations and it was only with a view to settle the matter amicably that we had agreed to pay Bhiwa a month's wages.

Should you still prefer to put your threat into execution, responsibility as already stated will be entirely yours.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES 3 POINTS LOWER

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

New York, Sept. 18.

The New York cotton opened at a rise of 3 points and improved further 5 points but declined on hedge selling and closed at a decline of 3 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Garside estimate condition 51 on 11 Sept. against 55 on 1 Sept. normal liquidation during September is 4 per cent. Market would have been better but persistent hedge selling on prices.

New York, Sept. 18.

Previous	Closing	Rate	18.84
To-day's	Opening	Rate	18.87
Difference			+03
To-day's	Closing	Rate	18.81
Difference			—03

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach A/M Rs. 340-0-0

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

Previous	Closing	Rate	9.98
To-day's	Opening	Rate	9.95
Difference			—03
To-day's	Closing	Rate	9.97
Difference			—01

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held in the S. T. C. Hall at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday) Mr. G. M. Chakradev will speak on "The University Radiant—a Scheme of Educational Reform for India".

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 28 years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.), Insurance Managers (A' Ch. I. I.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.) and General Commerce Courses (L. C. C., D.Com.,M.C.), for which there is an unlimited Field and Specialised Accountancy (G. D. A.) may wherever desirable, be tacked in as an additional Course, as Accountancy Profession is now getting overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details. 80-82, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay

WANTED

WANTED all to learn PITMAN'S PHONETIC SHORTHAND within one month. Also guaranteed tuition in Touch Typewriting. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Thos: Cook & Son, Fort. Join to-day. Enrolment Daily. Established 1914.

NAGINDAS& MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

Sukhadwalla Building, REVELIN STREET, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 22560.

New Medium Advertising

The MICROPHONE

The Indian Broadcasting Co. is prepared to accept Advertisements for broadcasting over the Microphone, Apply for rates to the Publisher, Indian Radio Times: Radio House, Bombay.

warded

Gold Medals

1912.

Mohanlal & Co.

JEWELLERS

Telephone No. 21795. Ghia Mansion, Shaik Memon St. BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1929

What Next?

—:o:—

The report of the Mill Strike Inquiry Court is now published, and it remains to be seen how far its findings help to bring about a lasting and amicable settlement between the mill-owners and the workmen. The Court, appointed in July last under the Trade Disputes Act of 1929, was composed of Mr. Justice H. G. Pearson (Chairman), Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. Rupchand Bilaram B.A., LL.B. Its terms of reference, which were needlessly rigid, were: (1) to ascertain the nature of the disputes between the mill-owners and the workmen which led to the strike in March and April, (2) to what extent either side was responsible for the strike, (3) what causes were responsible for the prolongation of the strike, and (4) what were the difficulties in the way of a settlement. It may be noted that the terms of reference precluded the Court's making any constructive suggestions to either of the contending parties or to Government. The Court has accordingly refrained from making any recommendations to the mill-owners or workmen, though it will not be difficult for Government to read between the lines of the report. It is also to be noted that the Court of Inquiry is neither a normal Court of Law, whose decision can be promptly enforced through legal processes, nor a Board of Arbitrators whose award the contending parties are pledged to accept. It is only a Court of enquiry, with some powers of summoning witnesses, whose findings are not legally binding upon the parties to the dispute but are never-the-less useful to the extent they carry conviction to these parties and the public in general.

The Court's findings may be briefly stated here. With regard to the first two points of reference, viz., the nature and causes of the dispute, the Court finds: "It is difficult to say that the dispute or disputes, if any, which resulted in the general strike, existed between the workers themselves and the mill-owners. The dispute during this period was between the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union on the one hand and the mill-owners on the other..... It is highly probable that in certain instances the mill-owners and their officers did not act with the same circumspection as they might have done in a more favourable atmosphere. But we think the blame lies wholly at the door of the officials of the Union for the state of affairs which prevailed during the months of March and April resulting in the general strike". With this general observation we agree though it cannot be said that the workers had no grievances and it is certainly not wholly accurate to say that the Union officials were, in all respects, not quite at one with the workmen whom they represented. The Court itself quotes with approval the report of the Industrial Disputes Committee of 1921, which stated: "There is undoubtedly a widespread belief that victimisation is practised and that Trade Union leaders are marked out for dismissal on the first opportunity". The Court says: "We agree with these observations and think that this widespread belief which prevailed then continues up to the present day and is in our opinion responsible for a great deal of distrust of the management by the workers leading to frequent disputes". The belief cannot be wholly unfounded if it is wide and persistent. It was this belief, which the mill-owners did not take sufficient steps to counter, which accounted for the hold which the Girni Kamgar Union leaders had over the workers and which enabled them to call out the General Strike against all principles of trade unionism. The real truth is that while the workmen were or believed themselves to be aggrieved, their leaders sadly failed to sift the real grievances from the imaginary ones and to press them upon the mill-owners in the constitutional way recommended by the Fawcett Committee. While the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Associated might well have been a little more tactful in dealing with the Labour leaders during the Joint Conference, the latter heedlessly precipitated matters by declaring a strike before exploring all available constitutional methods of settlement.

As regards the third and fourth terms of reference, namely, the causes of the prolongation of the strike and the difficulties in the way of a settlement, the Court finds that "the blame for the prolongation of the strike rests mainly upon the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union", upon "the aggressive and mischievous propaganda of the officials of the Girni Kamgar Unin and inflammatory appeals made by them to the workers", and upon "picketing and intimidation by the strikers and acts of violence committed by them on non-strikers". We agree that the blame for the prolongation of the strike rests mainly upon the officials of the Union, though the sad and most unwise attitude of the mill-owners regarding the payment of April wages had also something to do with it. The propaganda by the Union was certainly aggressive but only a Court of Law could find whether intimidation was practised on the scale that is alleged. The main difficulties in the way of settlement are rightly stated to be "the uncompromising attitude of the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union" and "an undercurrent of discontent amongst the workers due 'inter alia' to (a) the proposed cut of 7-1|2 per cent in the wages of the weavers, (b) the fear of unemployment in consequence of the proposed introduction of the efficiency scheme, (c) the non-payment of April wages." The officials of Girni Kamgar Union in refusing offers of arbitration showed a most uncompromising attitude—an attitude which was inconsistent with the principle of trade unionism. The Court also regrets "the absence of contact between the mill-owners and the workers and the absence of any machinery such as an arbitration board to settle disputes as they arise". As the strike seems to have nearly come to an end through other means than amicable negotiations, it is not quite necessary to discuss here the truth about the charges of intimidation and other kinds of violence. Besides, we are glad to note that the Girni Kamgar Union has at last realised the wisdom of calling off the strike. Its latest resolutions are not couched in conciliatory language, but both sides having suffered considerably through the prolonged strike, it behoves them now at least to bury the hatchet and establish the contact the absence of which the Court rightly deplores. We would appeal both to the mill-owners and the workmen to resume negotiations for a lasting settlement in the interests of a national industry on the prosperity of which must depend the well-being of both the mill-owners and the workmen.

Flouting Public Opinion

—:o:—

In spite of the vigorous opposition of the independent medical profession and the general public to the notorious dictation of the Government of India by the General Medical Council of Great Britain, they have no desire to take advantage of this opposition but are ready to do the bidding of their dictators in London in the domain of medical education and administration. The statement made by Sir Fazli Hussain in the Council of State in regard to the appointment of a wholetime Commissioner for medical qualifications and standards and his speech on the resolution moved by Sir Ibrahim Jaffer regarding the proposed establishment of a Central Research Institute at Dehra Dun indicate that the views of foreign vested interests in medical administration and instruction have prevailed with the Government. The opposition to the appointment and to the creation at Dehra Dun of a Research Institute has been ably voiced by the leading lights of the independent medical profession throughout India. One would have imagined that the Government would have cared to consult the universities at least before they agreed to accept the proposal for the appointment of a Medical Mussolini. Sir Fazli Hussain's reply shows that the only body of opinion they have evidently consulted is the I.M.S. whose interests alone the British Medical Council is anxious to safeguard. In fact, Major-General Symon's observations on the modest demand of Sir Ibrahim Jaffer that a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials with a non-official majority should inquire into and report on the most suitable site for a research institute show that the Government were not at all anxious to make medical research popular by inviting, as Sir Ibrahim Jaffer rightly suggested, "the helpful and willing co-operation of the independent medical profession and the legislators" in this vital matter.

The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service pointed out that the Fletcher Committee's recommendations were "exactly on the lines he had suggested soon after his assumption of office." It is evident from this significant admission that the selection of Dehra Dun for medical research was an I.M.S. "stunt" and the imposition on the Indian taxpayer of the expenses of a Committee to bless the "stunt" was possible only because India has the misfortune of being governed by an autocratic and irresponsible bureaucracy. All the very particular reasons given by the head of the I.M.S. for selecting Dehra Dun, the charm of its climate, the wide expanse of unoccupied land it posseses and "the scope and atmosphere for long research work" it offers have been torn to shreds in the able memoranda of protest submitted against the choice of Dehra Dun by associations of independent medical men all over India. If medical research can be conducted efficiently in London, why can it not be conducted in Bombay and Calcutta? But the British public will hardly tolerate the existence of a medical bureaucracy, much less allow public money to be wasted for providing a hill retreat in rotation to its members. The proposal for the appointment of a Medical Mussolini and for the provision of such a delectable retreat for the I.M.S will both come up for sanction before the Assembly. They deserve to be summarily rejected by that body.

Yellow Journalism.

—:o:—

In its yesterday's issue the "Times of India" parades in a seven-column scare head-line a paltry little communal affray at Sangamner, a township in the Ahmednagar District. On Tuesday evening its yellower edition the "Evening News of India" placarded in an opprobrious headline the complaint lodged against a Muslim youth alleging enticement of a Parsi married woman. The public is justified in regarding these disgusting essays in yellow journalism as an execrable attempt to excite communal bad feeling. And yet in a long sermon on "law and order in Bombay" in its Tuesday's leading article, the "Times of India" expatiated upon "the vital difference between liberty and licence" in regard to freedom of speech. It remarked: "In Great Britain no man can incite his fellow-men to violence without suffering the penalty. But while in Great Britain agitators are speaking to people who are educated sufficiently to think for themselves and are thus unlikely to be led away, in India the agitator is infinitely more dangerous because he is inciting illiterate masses." What about the Anglo-Indian journalist who excites communal passions by giving disproportionate prominence to communal affrays? It is to be presumed, perhaps, that he feels he enjoys particular "licence" because of the "peculiar" conditions in this country. The Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee recommends that "action should be taken freely under sections 153-A and 295-A of the I.P.C. and cognate sections against newspapers, pamphlets and books which excite communal hatred." We are against indulgence by the authorities in any such action. After all public opinion is the best safeguard against the spread of scurrilous writing and prosecutions of scurrilous journals give them an undeserved halo of martyrdom, as Mr. Hotson rightly pointed out in his evidence before the Riots Inquiry Committee. Our complaint, however, is that while Government pounce upon scurrilous writing in the Indian Press, they never proceed against Anglo-Indian newspapers, prone to the kind of writing and propaganda—we need hardly refer to the notorious "Through Indian Eyes"—in which the "Times of India" revels. We, of course, do not suggest any action against the "Times of India." We only draw attention to the notoriously partial attitude of the Government.

EAST AND WEST.

TRUTH ABOUT PALESTINE

(BY ARTHUR FIELD).

(By Air Mail).

London, Sept. 7.

The situation in Palestine called for prompt action, directed in the first instance to the public press. If Muslims and friends of Islam had not entered a denial with rebutting arguments in reply to the press assertions of Arab guilt and Muslim intolerance, the case of Islam in Palestine would have gone by default. The British Mandatory Power would argue, at the future stages of full absorption of a Muslim land, that the Muslims never denied their crime nor advanced any grievances.

Members of the Western Islamic, the Ahmedis, and the East West Circle have promptly written to journals in which they saw the case stated in an anti-Arab or anti-Muslim manner. They point out that there is no religious question at issue; native Muslims and native Jews have always lived in amity in Palestine, and, what is currently ignored, the Christians and Muslims also. They denounce the opening up of the country to Jewish uitlanders, under the disastrous Declaration of Lord Balfour, against the wishes, interests and future rights of the Muslims in their own country. They deprecate the conversion of such a small conflict, excited by the arrogant and provocative young Jew colonists, into a world-war mobilisation, with threats of military occupation *a outrance*, and the bombing of flying Arabs. The air bombardment of the Arabs flying from Surbaiyah was a particularly flagrant act, calling for investigation, and a disgraceful act under a Socialist Government. It was an example of the necessity for strict control over punitive parties and forces. Sniping having, it was declared, been carried on by tribesmen who used the village, British troops raided it and collected arms and amunition. Those who had no arms or ammunition fled from the village; these included numbers of inhabitants who take no part in the acts of tribesmen, or in the events of the time. Outside the village, all met a common fate, escaping tribesmen and the hill villagers being indiscriminately mowed down by the machine-gun fire of the Air Force, which is kept up to over-awe Iraq and Transjordania.

"KETCHUM ALIVE!"

C. Ketchum (sinister name) writes in the "Daily Express" of the pitiful scenes at the hospitals where Jewish wounded's names are exhibited. "From time to time names are either added, altered, or erased. Erasure means that a patient had died."

(Continued on page 10.)

WHAT FASCISTS THINK OF THE LABOUR GOVERNMENT

—:o:—

(By SUNDER P. KABADI).

(By Air Mail).

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Now and then we are told by Labour and Capitalist Press that barring Communists, the present Government has the support of all the people in the country. It is rarely that we hear that there is a growing feeling of public opinion equivocally opposed to the policy of the MacDonald Government, which in many respects is identical to that of its predecessor. During the election time itself, a good many of the electors refrained from exercising their vote and called upon others to follow them, by displaying on giant placards that there was nothing to choose between the three existing parties so as to command the confidence and respect of the country. This was mainly done by the Economic Party whose membership if not a very large one is at least representative of the intellegentsia of the country. There has also been yet another organisation, The Imperial Fascist League, by far numerically strong as well as embracing in its fold prominent men whose voice is reckoned in the financial life of the country. This League concentrates chiefly upon the task of fighting the economic policy of the Government by standing for a new constitution to replace the present one, as, in its opinion, the latter is outworn and unworthy of the country and the Empire.

NO BELIEF IN PARTY.

The League wants a corporate State which will include Monarchy, a strong Executive team of selected men of character and of service, an Upper House of men who have conspicuously served the State and an industrial Lower House representing the organised productive forces of the country. The leaders of the League do not believe in party politicians, nor have they any trust in political democracy as it is understood to-day or even mass bribery. They want statesmanship and a representation of the people only as a means of keeping their needs before the Executive. With a belief that the preservation of the national health depends largely upon clearing away the evil legacies of a century of the Liberal Democracy and by favouring the fit rather than the unfit the League demands a policy, a policy which will maintain the national character of the country and simultaneously do away with the present policy of spoon-feeding the unfit at the cost of the fit. It stands to uphold agriculture and Empire defence and would strongly support any movement which would endeavour to expose the fallacious belief that the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact are in any way a panacea for the eradication of the evil spirit of rivalry and competition at present existing between one nation and another. The opposition in Parliament, in the opinion of the League, is always a hired one to meet the selfish and base motives of the leaders of the Party in opposition.

THE CHOICE.

In opposing the three existing Parties, the Imperial Fascist League feels that the Conservatives need to be reminded of the betrayal of its former trust. It opposes Liberalism as it is the regime of a millionaire bearing the attitude of an individual irresponsibility. And as Socialism advocates the organisation of reciprocal services without the tyrannical and centralised domination of a Bolsnevik Bureau, the League has no alternative than to look upon it with the same feeling as it does towards the Liberals and the Conservatives. According to it, the choice in Government lies between a centralised bureau backed by force, and a

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day

—:o:—

Starting Completely Afresh.

The lengthy British Official Wireless message issued on Monday reviews the whole question of Anglo-American Naval Parity and emphasizes that the progress made in the solution of the problem of Naval Disarmament has been remarkable in view of the fact that agreement has been reached between Britain and America on all points except that of cruiser strengths. On this point too it is hoped to achieve a harmony of views because the differences between the British and the American viewpoints have been narrowed down considerably. It is certainly to the credit of the MacDonald Government and the Hoover administration in America that they decided to start completely afresh in tackling this thorny question of securing a preliminary naval understanding between Britain and America. The Five-Power Conference proposed to be held in London in December next may produce tangible results if during its deliberations it is clearly realised that both Britain and America are bent on naval reductions.

Income-tax Experts.

With the growing complexities of the Income-tax Rules a class of men known as Income-tax Experts has naturally come into existence in the city of Bombay during the last fifteen years. These experts do a useful service by explaining to assessees of income-tax the technical requirements of law relating to income-tax and super-tax, by keeping the assessee's income-tax accounts properly and, when necessary, by representing their case before the income-tax authorities to obtain such relief as is allowed by law. The present Income-tax Act allows such experts to appear before any income-tax authority and the Income-tax Manual expressly states: "It is desirable that the tax-payers should be allowed to use whatever agency they please for the purpose of representing their case." In these circumstances it is hard to understand why the Government of India have now decided to prohibit the appearance in income-tax proceedings of the experts in question.

An Unjust Ban.

A Government Bill to amend the Income-tax Act seeks to confine the right of appearance before income-tax authorities to a pleader, a qualified auditor, a relative or regular employee of the assessee and a few other specified classes of persons. But the Bill in a round about manner deliberately excludes income-tax experts. We ask in the name of common sense why, if a relative or a regular employee of the assessee is allowed to appear in income-tax proceedings, a friend or an employee for a special purpose in the person of an expert should not be so allowed. Government perhaps think that some income-tax experts are impostors. But that is no justification for penalising all experts. If any change in the present law is at all necessary, Government may include among persons authorised to appear before income-tax authorities experts who may be certified under the rules framed or to be framed under the Income-tax Act.

Welcome Revival.

The "Volunteer," the official organ of the Hindustan Seva Dal, an organisation for the creation of a disciplined band of national workers to which Dr. Hardikar has been devoting all his energies had discontinued publication for the last ten months, chiefly owing to financial difficulties. Its revival as a periodical to be issued from Bombay is very welcome. The issue for August is replete with articles of absorbing interest to all those who realise the value of finding in the younger generation in India a well-developed sense of discipline and a healthy physique, qualities essential for the fight for freedom.

Proposal or Weather Report.

He: "You are the sunshine of my life. Without you life is but a dreary cloud. You alone reign, in my heart."

She "Is this a proposal or a weather report?"

TIME FOR ORGANISED ACTION HAS COME

Mr. Munshi's Exhortation to Hindus

COMBINATION, THE SIGN OF THE TIMES

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, delivered an interesting address before the Sarvajanik Ganpati at Vile Parle in Tilak Mandir before a large audience.

Mr. Munshi said, the world was organising, the workers of the world were combining, the capitalists of the world were combining, the white men of the world were combining, the Chinese were organising themselves, the Muslims all over the world were feeling the spirit of unity, should then the Hindus be the only community for whom there was no bond, no strength, no unity? He was not referring to political or communal unity but he was referring to the great and weighty question of cultural unity. For ages India had been one great bond of cultural unity. Were they going to maintain that unity or were they not? That was the first question to be considered. India had been in the past as one indivisible. Were they going to keep it one indivisible or were they going to cut India into parts? Long enough had they considered themselves as belonging to this creed or that creed. Were they now going to be the nationalists in the true sense of the word, believers in the gospel of India as one and indivisible. In this great difficulties faced them. People were raising cries, raising shibboleths the net result of which had been to cut up India. There were people who wanted federated provinces enjoying absolute autonomy which meant that Bombay and Madras should not feel as parts of one unit but separate states by themselves. Again there were people who said convert India into tw: viz., Mahomedan India and Hindu India. Despite different civilizations, different powers, different cultures the Hindus had retained the ideal of one Arvavart, of one nation. It had now become their duty to emphasize that unity in all their walks of life. In this connection Mr. Munshi attributed best of motives to the organisers of this Utsava as the functions like the present Ganeshotsava were primarily intended for them to come together and enjoy the congregational life.

LACK OF COURAGE IN YOUTH.

Discussing the causes of the present state and unprofitable outlook of the youth on life Mr. Munshi attributed it to lack of vigorous thinking in the youths, lack of courage, lack of right determination, and said the sooner they got rid of these the better.

Turning to the other aspects of life Mr. Munshi asked why were they so disorganised to-day? The reason was they had not still come to appreciate the fact that an individual had no strength. An individual had strength as a result of the organisation to which he belonged. The greater the organisation the greater the faith of men whom it belonged. This again was the thing they had to learn because they loved to divide and sub-divide in a manner that did not allow them to be members of the great organisation. Really speaking, continued Mr. Munshi, the secret of success was organisation and cited Italy, which had no place in international life 10 years ago but had now come to be counted with the greatest of world powers. The reason, in his opinion, was that Italy had learnt the secret of organisation.

WANTED ORGANISED ACTION.

Mr. Munshi asserted that time had come for organised action. They had got to organise themselves in life. The world, as he had stated in the beginning was organising for cultural unity first, and secondly for self-defence and therefore they must realise the great problems that were passing around them and in his opinion no greater problem existed today than for these 22 crores of Hindus to be organised in order that they may contribute their quota in solving the national problems. Were they then going to contribute their organisation, their strength to the making up of the nation or were they going to be the strays of national life, asked Mr. Munshi, and warned that in national life only the strong and compact crowd succeeded, the loose and disorganised mass went down.

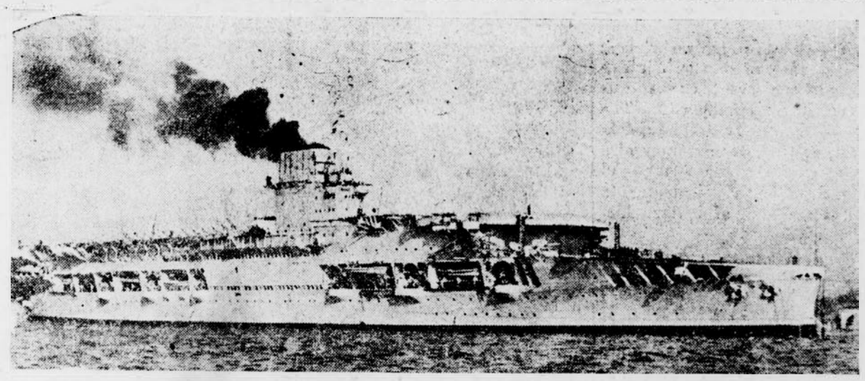
UNITY OUT OF DIVERSITY.

Mr. Munshi, in conclusion exhorted the audience to forget their provincial and linguistic differences and to evolve unity for which their ancestors worked, viz., unity of national life, or Aryavart, one and indivisible. If there was one thing which the Hindu religion had taught them it was that in spite of its multiplicity there was the under current of unity in their religion. In the same way for centuries their culture had been made one. They were the heirs to the great heritage of their literature, their language, their mythology and their history which had been their past. It was by the use of these that they had to forge their unity which would make India of the future as great and as respected as of the past.

JATIN DAS.

Mr. Dubashi then moved a resolution placing on record their grief at the death of Jatindranath Das which was seconded by Mr. Kikshit and supported by Mr. Chitale and was passed.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Munshi terminated the proceedings.



H. M. S. "Courageous", a British aircraft carrier which left Malta for Palestine on August 26th, escorted by two destroyers. —Courtesy: "I. L. News."

Sir John Chancellor (right) and Mr. H. C. Luke, Ag. High Commissioner of Palestine. —Courtesy: "I. L. News."

PUNJAB R FORMS

COUNCIL DISCUSSES COMMITTEE'S REPORT

NATIONALIST OPPOSITION

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

A special session of the Punjab Legislative Council was held to-day to discuss the Reforms Committee's Report and the Government Memorandum to the Simon Commission. The House was fairly full and special police guard had been placed at the entrance to the Chamber. The reporters of the vernacular papers the "Milap", the "Pratap" and the "Bande Mataram" were refused admission to the Chamber.

After interpellations Mr. Stow, the Finance Member, moved the discussion of the Reforms Committee's Report, the Government Memorandum to the Simon Commission and the forwarding of to-day's discussion, by the Governnor in Council to the Simon Commission.

Mr. Bodhraj, Nationalist, explained that his Party was opposed to the motion.

It was put to the vote clause by clause and the House carried by 51 votes to six, the first clause, namely, that the Reforms Committee's Report be discussed and carried, the second clause by 51 to eight, namely, that the Government Memorandum be discussed. Several remained neutral.

The House therefore proceeded with the discussion.—A. P.

INDIAN SUGAR COMMISSION

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Colonial Office announces that terms of reference of Indian Sugar Commission, the appointment of which has already been announced, are as follows: To enquire into, firstly, the cause of the present depression, the question as to how far they are temporary or permanent and the general outlook for the industry. Secondly, to examine measures, by means of research, for improvements in cultivation, better organisation of production, transport, manufature and marketing or otherwise which the Commission consider, is required in order to place the industry in the best possible position for the future and means by which such measures could be financed and carried into effect. Thirdly, to investigate any measures which may be desirable for temporary assistance of the industry, for provision of other employment or for relief of distress. Fourthly, to consider the advisability and feasibility of replacing sugar by alternative crops in any particular areas and measures incidental thereto, including any schemes of migration of labour or land settlement.—B. O. W.

ENQUIRY INTO NANDER DISTURBANCES.

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 17.

The official enquiry into the Sikh-Muslim dispute at Nander commenced yesterday at the Hyderabad High Court before Mr. Justice A. H. Cumming of Calcutta High Court. According to H. E. H. the Nizam's 'Firman' the proceedings yesterday were confined to preliminary discussions. —A. P.

CENTRAL MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

SIR E. HAROON JAFFER'S SPEECH IN COUNCIL OF STATE

STRONG PLEA FOR CHANGE OF LOCATION

The following are extracts from the speech which the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer made on Tuesday in the Council of State, while moving the resolution, requesting Government to appoint a committee to consider which city is most suitable for locating the Central Medical Research Institute and to advise Government on the question of the recruitment in the Medical Research Department, etc.:—

My resolution, Sir, is based on the assumption that in the near future, the Government of India will commence definitely to carry out the recommendations of the Fletcher Committee, particularly in connection with the establishment of the Central Medical Research Institute, the constitution of the Governing Body of the Indian Medical Research Fund Association, and the recruitment for the Medical Research Department.

LEFT IN THE COLD.

But I must admit, Sir, that we non-officials are feeling that we have been left right out in the cold in this matter, apart from a very incomplete summary in the form of a press note, the general public have not yet been favoured by Government with the publication of the Report and its full recommendations. It is not for me, Sir, to attempt to excuse Government for this delay. It may be that they have very good reasons for their action; but at the same time we are entitled to presume, that when a Committee is appointed on such a vital subject, and when that Committee has submitted a report that need not for any reason be considered as confidential, public interest alone would almost demand its publication at the earliest possible moment.

But what do we find? The report was actually printed a year and a half ago, and despite many requests and representations from various medical organisations throughout the country, Government have persistently retained their secret, not giving even the Universities an opportunity of expressing their views on a subject which is obviously so vital to them. And because it is now a fact that the Government intend going ahead in the establishment of the Research Institute at Dehra Dun, I feel that is my duty, Sir, at least to obtain from Government their reasons for all this secrecy.

HOLDING NO BRIEF FOR ANY ONE.

Now, Sir, I would emphasise at the beginning that I held no brief for any place in India in this matter. I only desire that such an important Institute as this should be located at the most suitable place—suitable, of course, for the work which it has to do. And, Sir, I cannot see that Dehra Dun fulfils any of the specifications which seem to me to be as necessary. I admit, of course, that in selecting Dehra Dun, the Government are carrying out one of the recommendations of the Fletcher Committee; but, Sir, in the absence of the full Fletcher Committee report, we are not in a position to say why Dehra Dun was selected by them. The great body of medical opinion, I am informed, is strongly against this place for the Institute; and surely, Sir, that influential and trustworthy opinion should at least be given consideration.

Now what are the supposed advantages of Dehra Dun? As for as we can see with our limited information, these advantages are at the most, four in number, namely, climate, convenience, space and ready accommodation. But Sir, none of these considerations seem to apply to Dehra Dun only, nor are they absolutely essential for medical research. In fact, if these four factors are to be made the final reasons for decision, I should imagine that other places might be found which would conform to them all even more satisfactorily.

WIDESPREAD RUMOUR.

Let me first of all deal with climate. If all other necessary conditions were fulfilled satisfactorily, I would have no hesitation in agreeing to Dehra Dun; but I do not think that climate should be placed first. The Haffkine Institute in Bombay and the School of Tropical Medicine at Calcutta are sufficient examples of the way in which it has always been recognised that climate must always be made subservient to necessity; and the history of India is replete with examples of the way in which men of all professions and branches of science have recognised this. Willing workers are forthcoming despite the difficulties and inconveniences of climate. Although I do not for one moment believe that there can be any such idea at the back of Government's mind, I must at least voice the feeling which has been expressed to me that any insistence of location at Dehra Dun on grounds of climate will at one give grounds for belief that the staff of the Research Institute will mostly be Europeans for whom special climate facilities have to be provided.

DISADVANTAGES OF DEHRA DUN.

Now Sir, let me deal with the question of convenience. This is, in fact, the weakest of all the four claims, for no place could be more inconvenient for medical research than Dehra Dun. Research always presupposes an abundance of team work, a multiplicity of co-wokers, an atmosphere of real discovery. It is true that Dehra Dun already has one or two research institutes but they are not of the medical type whereas in both Calcutta and Bombay there are already in existence world-famous research institutes doing excellent medical work. Likewise, Dehra Dun lacks an university atmosphere, it lacks suitable co-operation from medical colleges and well-known doctors; it lacks the essential clinical facilities which can only be provided by large hospitals; and finally, it lacks that informed critical medical opinion which is indispensable as a stimulus to research work. From all these points of view, Dehra Dun is most inconvenient; and surely Government will not put forward a small claim for convenience of supervision in face of such an array of disadvantages as that.

GOVERNING BODY.

But there are other considerations besides that of location, and they are of such a nature that only an expert Committee can adequately deal with them. I refer to the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association, which, at the present time is, with one exception, wholly official. Now, Sir, every member of the Honourable Council will agree with me that the tendency nowadays is to seek the co-operation of non-officials on all such matters as these; and if we may accept the Royal Agricultural Commission's report as being of a simiar character, I would remind this Council that the Central Council contains a bountiful sprinnling of non-officials. It stands to reason, Sir, that if Government desire to make medical research popular in India, if they desire that money should not be grudged for that purpose, they must invite in the Governing Body the willing and helpful co-operation of the medical profession and the legislatures.

And lastly Sir, I think I need only call the attention of this Hon'ble Council to the fact that it is now generally demanded that the Recruitment and Appointments Board can no longer be composed solely of Government, representatives in the persons of I.M.S. Officers. I admit that the Fletcher Committee has overweighted this Board with the official element, but Sir, I think Government will realise that they cannot, they dare not accept such a recommendation if they desire to retain the confidence of the medical profession and the general public. The Medical and Science Congresses held in India have proved that there is an abundance of remarkable talent available in the medical and scientific professions to permit of placing members on the Recruiting Board with the greatest confidence. This would ensure, moreover, that all posts in the Research Department would be thrown open to selection.

STRONG CASE MADE OUT.

Therefore, Sir, I think this Council will agree that I have made out a strong case for the appointment of the proposed Committee. These are questions that need a thorough examination. And that is all we are asking for. We do not wish to dictate as to where and how these things are to be done. We are prepared to leave them to the Committee, knowing full well that justice will be done in every case.

PROBLEMS OF NAVAL 'PARITY'

MacDonald to Visit America

LONDON, Via Rugby Sept. 16.

The Prime Minister at the conclusion of his six day's stay in Washington will leave for New York on October 10, making a brief call "en-route" at Philadelphia to renew his aquaintance with doctors and others who attended him during his illness when he was last in America. According to present arrangements Mr. MacDonald will leave New York on 14th October, visit Niagara Falls and from Buffalo proceed to Toronto. It is possible he may meet the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King there on the 15th, but in any event, he will see Mr. King at Ottawa on the following day and will discuss various matters with him during the three days to be spent there. Montreal and Quebec will later be visited and Mr. MacDonald is due to leave Quebec for England on October 25.

The purpose of Mr. MacDonald's Washington Visit is solely to provide an outward sign of goodwill which it is confidentially hoped will establish Anglo-American relations on a firmer basis than has existed since eighteen twelve. The small margin of difference that still remains to be settled in Naval negotiations will not be discussed at the next month's historic meeting at White House. These differences will be taken up at the Conference in London to which five Naval Power signatories to Washington convention of 1921, will be summoned, probably in January of next year. The scope of the conference will be much wider than has been generally supposed. It is now settled that the conference should be the adjourned Washington Conference which would not otherwise have met until 1931. Both America and Britain feel that Naval Power would probably like to have under consideration the whole problem including first class battleships, limitation of which had been settled up to that date. The Powers will therefore be invited to come to London to discuss the whole question of Naval Disarmament and may take a further substantial step in that direction and then go to the League of Nations Preparatory Committee on Disarmament to deal with Land and Air Disarmaments. Even if the step taken towards Naval Disarmament proved smaller than British Government would wish, world agreement on building though not a single snip were taken off the sea, would be an immense.

As to the position between Britain and United States, January Conference will give an opportunity for revising some parts of Agreement which have been subject of conversations during recent months. It is emphasised that in any case the terms of such agreement must be subject to Five Powers Conference being in consonance with it. Britain at present has fifty-eight cruisers built and being built and under new proposals they will be scaled down to fifty by 1936 which is taken as the standard year. In 1935 the situation would be reviewed. Intervening years will give an opportunity for peace experiment. If in 1935 it is found that such experiment is unjustified that hopeful for increase in peace spirit has not materialised and that figures for 1936 do not give necessary margin of safety, demands could be put forward for increases in 1936. If no change in the meantime has taken place, Naval strength could be continued on 1929 basis. If on the other hand, it was found that such a figure was much too big, another reduction could be made.

Absence of Naval rivalry between Britain and America has contributed substantially to the success of conversations which have recently been in progress. British Board of Admirality has never, either under the late Administration or under the present Government, taken America into account in devising its programme. Britain has certain responsibilities to bear and the Board of Admirality has always been bound to provide for certain possibilities—the situation that developed so rapidly in Palestine, for example. To meet these responsibilities a certain fleet standard had been worked out and the present British Government would, in any event, have reviewed the whole position to see how far it has been constructed to meet these responsibilities and nothing else. No objection was raised to America's parity. In addition to parity, America wanted to reduce expenditure and Britain also desired to reduced expenditure, but not below the point at which she could fulfil her responsibilities. The point was therefore reached for discussion as to how America and Britain could satisfy two requirements of parity and reduction. In reviewing the situation it was at the outsent agreed that effort at disarmament must have a political foundation. Work was started, therefore, with Kellogg Pact as basis for any agreement to be reached. Survey showed that there were broadly three classes of warships to be considered. Firstly, thre ewere first-class battleships limited by Washington Agreement of 1921. Secondly, three were cruisers divided into eight inch gun cruisers of roughly ten thousand tons and six inch gun cruisers whose tonnage has recently become recognised at about six thousand five hundred tons. Thirdly, there were destroyers and submarines. It became clear during negotiations that settlement regarding destroyers must depend very largely upon what other Powers built but it was agreed that as between Britain and America, in destroyers there should be equality. As to submarines it was found that America, like Britain, would welcome their elimination. Only difficulty, therefore, was regarding cruisers and that had been the point of difficulty throughout the conversation. Exploration of the problem was undertaken and tenative proposals were advanced by both sides. The position is now that an exceedingly narrow margin remains upon which agreement has not yet been reached. Margin involved is in two factors. Firstly the total cruiser tonnage. Secondly, the use that can be made of the margin about twentyfour thousand or thirty thousand tons of vessels. In view of the narrowness of this margin, it is regarded as incredible that there could be break. Britain stated her final requirements at fifty cruisers, of which fifteen carry eight inch guns and thirtyfive carry six inch guns, with a total tonnage of three hundred and thirtynine thousand. United States proposals are for twentyone cruisers, carrying eightinch guns and fifteen carrying six inch guns, a total of three hundred and fifty thousand tons. Britain would like American eighteen cruisers reduced to eighteen and her total tonnage to three hundred thousand tons. Margin of difference is therefore three eight inch cruisers and the view held in authoritative British circles is that agreement on that point does not depend finally on Anglo-American negotiations.—B. O. W.

INDORE MAHARAJA'S BIRTH DAY CELEBRATIONS.

RETURNING TO INDORE IN NOVEMBER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE (C.I.), Sept. 15.

The 14th instant was observed as a holiday by the State being the young Maharaja's birth day. At daybreak the State and the Residency Batteries fired the usual salutations. There were gatherings of boys and girls in the city high schools and the children were distributed sweets. Both the Maharanis had arranged banquets and social gatherings with "kirtans" and cinema shows. The citizens of Indore held a public meeting in the Town Hall when messages expressing felicitations were sent to the young Maharaja at Oxford. In the evening there was an "At-home" given by the Divan in the Officer's Club which was attended by a large number of guesst including the A. G. G., his assistants, and military officials from Mhow. Music and sumptuous refreshments were provided for the large number of guests. After the playing of the National anthem of the Holker house the gathering dispersed. The public buildings of Indore were illuminated by the Municipality.

H. H. Yeshwantrao Maharaja with his wife and sister is touring on the continent and is expected at Indore on the 17th November. Inderians are arranging a grand reception to their Maharaja who will be given ruling powers by the Viceroy and the Regency will be dissolved.

DOL-GYARAS FESTIVAL.

The Dol-Gyaras festival was celebrated on the same day at Indore when crowds of thousands of men and women took part in the processions. Boys and girls dressed as Radha and Krishna with music paraded train through the city. The police arrangements were successful and the festival passed off without any disturbance.

The Ganesh Utsav is inaugurated enthusiastically here and several lectures and "kirtans" were held in connection with Shri Ganesha's feast. The Ganesh Mandal of Snehalata Ganj arranged an interesting programme on Saturday. There was a ladies gathering which was attended by the Senior and Junior Maharanis. This festival will end on the 17th instant the Anant Chaturdashi day.

SEDITION CASE AGAINST MR. PERSAI.

The Persai case had more hearings. Some of the prosecution witnesses were cross-examined. **The accused Mr. Persai applied for the production of some documents. The State having refused to produce some documents I hear the accused has appealed to the A. G. G. in Central India. The case continues to be very interesting and large crowds flock to the court. I hear on behalf of the accused some big persons are going to be called as witnesses.**

Sir Tukoji Rao Holker the Ex-Maharaja with his American wife is contemplating visiting India next December. His personal staff have received instructions to keep the Durva Mahal at Burwaha in readiness for his accommodation.

Protect your eyes
FROM THE RAYS OF THE SUN
Use OUR SUNGLASSES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR US
• RESISTS THE BRIGHTEST GLARE •
• COOLS AND REFRESH THE EYES •
• SLIGHTLY TINTED •
Can be worn over your usual glasses
IN VARIOUS TINTS AND STYLES
Protect your Eyes!
Send for our Price List
Hatim Brothers,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS
Abdul Rehman St. Bombay 3

66 MILES Per Gallon !

VIX VAPORIZER

And

PETROL SAVER

Saves Petrol ¼ and More and many other advantages, without injuring the Engine.

Sole Agents :—

ARVI & Co.,

Princess Street, Bombay 2.

STARLO DIAMONDS (REGD.)

Guaranteed Hardness lustre and brightness equal to genuine DiammondsNEVER GROWS DULL.

Rate varies from Rs. 3 to 6 per carat.

S. J. SUBRAMANIA CHETTY & CO.

Jewellers and Starlo Diamond Merchants. TRICHINOPOLY (S. India.)

Tel :—" STARLO."

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS.

Substitute for real Diamonds. Proof against File Steel File, and Nitric Acid

Price Rs. 10/- per carat, Catalogue Free.

American Chemical Diamond Co., No. 3, Genl. Muthia Mudaly St., MADRAS

WHY OLD ?

SAMPLE FREE.

Our "Rajvaid Hair Dye" instantaneously turns the white hairs into natural (i.e.) black and makes them shining and lasting jet black.

This "Rajvaid Hair Dye" is the best cheapest and easiest in use

Price One phial Re. 1-2.

Small phial As 10. Postage 1 to 4 phials As. 6.

On remittance of As. 4 a sample phial is sent free of postage.

RAJVAID HAIR BALM & CO. (INDIA)

153, Harrison Road, Calcutta

Telegrams—"RAJVAID" Calcutta

When you suffer from Malaria and other Fevers, start taking

KARNIK'S

Ague Mixture

The longer your troubles are neglected the harder they are to overcome.

KARNIK BROS. Girgaum, Bombay.

ASTHMA

No matter who have failed. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what cause, cure guaranteed. Particulars free.

S. SHERWAN, Bullabhgarh, (Faridkot)

MAPS & MAP-MAKING

THE MATHEMATICAL BASIS OF GEOGRAPHY

NEW LINE OPENED UP FOR RESEARCH

Under the auspices of the Bombay Geogrpahical Society, a lecture was delivered by Mr. W. H. Hammond on Tuesday at the Servants of India Society's Hall. Prof. H. L. Kaji presided.

Mr. Hammond, at the outset, emphasised the great value of a map with which and a smattering of Geology one could actually picture the country. Our present maps—works of art and of wonderful accuracy, especially in India, which is one of the best mapped countries in the world—were the result of centuries of effort. Archeological discoveries told them that there were records of the delimitation of private properties.

CHINA, THE HOME OF CARTOGRAPHY.

Perhaps the most ancient maps extant are two old Chinese maps described by Prof. Soothill, the eminent authority on Chinese cartography, in his paper read before the Royal Geographical Society. These connoted a good deal mre than a map. The Chou Li tells us that a Chief Controller had in his charge the *t'u* of the empire's territory, which gave a knowledge of mountains, forests, rivers, political divisions and individual estates. It was doubtful, however, whether these *t'u* were maps in our sense of the term. The Shan-hai-Ching or classic of the Mountains and the Seas, is spoken of by one Chinese writer as a kind of map, and is made out to be the source and origin of European cartography! The first mention of a *t'u* which may perhaps be called a map or diagram was that presented by Ching K'o in 227 B. C. to the Prince of Ts'in, the self-styled 'First Emperor', who collected all the t'u of the various States, since these were the real keys of Government. These t'u, engraved on wood existed till the end of the first centuary A. D. Perhaps, as Chavannes thinks these *t'u* were of the nature of topographical plans or panoramic views, and not a map, of the whole Empire. It was in 117 B.C., that a censor presented to the Emperor Wu Ti, a *Yu Ti T'u* meaning a map of the vehicle-land, signifying perhaps that the ancient Chinese maps were largely route maps. These and subsequent *t'u* lead to the conclusion that the Chinese had charts or route maps, showing also mountains, rivers, and even boundaries, though cartography was then undoubtedly in an embryonic stage. Thus though the *Yu Kung T'u of* 69 A.D. was a genuine map, howeer crude, of all the then known China, the stage when configuration, orientation, and distances were shown was only reached in the 3rd century, A.D. Then arose P'ei Hsiu, the father of cartography in China. Born in 224 A. D., he produced a map in 18 sections, known as "The map of the territory of the Tribute of Yu."

PROGRESS IN EUROPE.

Other interesting old maps were the 16th century maps of Britain, which very fairly delineated the south coast but left the east coast and the coast of Scotland very vague, and showed a narrow channel separating England from Scotland. The Middle Ages in Europe were distinctly retrograde; all the copying was in the hands of the monks, who mainly drew upon their imagination, and who were influenced by their religious bigotry. The Arabs, who had to travel over wastes of sand, were better cartographers, but their maps though neat and tidy were almost useless. A great new start was made in Europe with the discoveries of the Portuguese and Spanish sailors.

IN THE LAST 70 YEARS.

The lecturer then alluded to the progress made within the last 70 years. During these last 70 years the progress made was amazing. Instead of only one-thirtieth, it was now one-seventh of the land area of the globe that was accurately triangulated; instead of one-thirtieth, it was now one-twelfth that was pretty well accurately surveyed; instead of two-fifths, it was now two-thirds that was roughly sketched; and instead of one-half, it was now only one-sevenths that was left entirely unmapped. The progress in future would be quicker still, and greater accuracy also will be attained as a result of the use of better instruments and the adoption of better methods.

MATHEMATICAL BASIS OF GEOGRAPHY.

Prof. Kaji suggested that the lecture emphasised the mathematical basis of Geography and opened up a line of research for Geographical students in India. He hoped that some one would try and find out what knowledge of cartography the ancient Hindus possessed, and whether their Geographical knowledge merely meant oceans of milk and curds He hoped Mr. Hammond would organise local geographical excursions, surveys and mapping, on behalf of the Society.

SOONABAI HAKIMJI HIGH SCHOOL, BORDI.

DESERVING INSTITUTION APPEALS FOR HELP.

This school came into existence as the result of the munificent donation of Rs. 50,000 given by Bai Dhunbaiji Hakimji in memory of her mother Bai Soonabai. It was opened by Sir Parsottamdas Thakordas in 1920, and the school building was opened by Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) in 1924. The school is registered by the University and also by Government.

It is a cosmopolitan institution giving education to Parsis, Muhamadans as well as Hindus. The staff of teachers includes Parsi and Muhamadan teachers as well as Hindu teachers. A special Gujarati Primary School is attached to the High School for the particular benefit of the Local Parsi community. The High School has introduced Handloom Weaving and Agriculture in the regular system of its education. Donations and grants for the Industrial and Agricultural Sections are received from the A. R. Sonwala Charity Fund, Bombay, the Topiwala Memorial Committee and from Government. Attached to the school there are hostels for Hindus and Muhamadan boys; and these have become very popular on account of the convenient situation of the school, very healthy, simple but beautiful environments and the individual and sympathetic attention paid to pupils. The school is trying to start a separate hostel for Parsi boys also.

The school maintains an adequately paid permanent staff, and maintains separate classes for Gujarati-speaking and Marathi-speaking pupils. The number of pupils is very small. The amount of Government grant is quite insufficient. So there is a very large amount of deficit every year. This was so long met partly by donations and partly by loans.

NEED FOR BUILDING UP RESERVE FUND.

But this obstructs a prosperous and efficient administration of the school. The society is, therefore, anxious to build up a Reserve Fund for the school. With that intention, attempts are being made to collect Rs. 25,000. All the money that may be received towards this fund will be invested in some sound securities in the name of the Trustees of the school, and the school will use only the interest of that amount for the maintenance of the school and its property. Bai Dhunbaiji Hakimji, the kind-hearted donor, who has mothered the school so far, has kindly offered to give Rs. 7,000 to the Reserve Fund for the maintenance of the property of the school on condition that the school collects Rs. 20,000 within a fixed period.

The humble work of the school has been very highly appreciated all along by many educationists, public leaders and government officers. The school enjoys the sincere support and confidence of all the communities, Parsis, Muhamadans and Hindus; and is anxious to keep up the confidence and deserve greater support by harder and more efficient service. This general appeal is, therefore, made to all people to help the school directly or indirectly to collect the required amount.

Byramji N. Gamadia, Esq., J.P., Ardesir S. Kaikyaniwala, Esq., and Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society are among the Trustees of the property of the school. Reference may be made to any of these gentlemen for any information regarding the Reserve Fund.

All donations will be very thankfully acknowledged by—

S. R. BISE,

Principal, S. P. H. High School, and Branch Secretary, Bordi Centre, Gokhale Education Society, Bordi.

PASSENGERS' & T. R. ASSOCIATION.

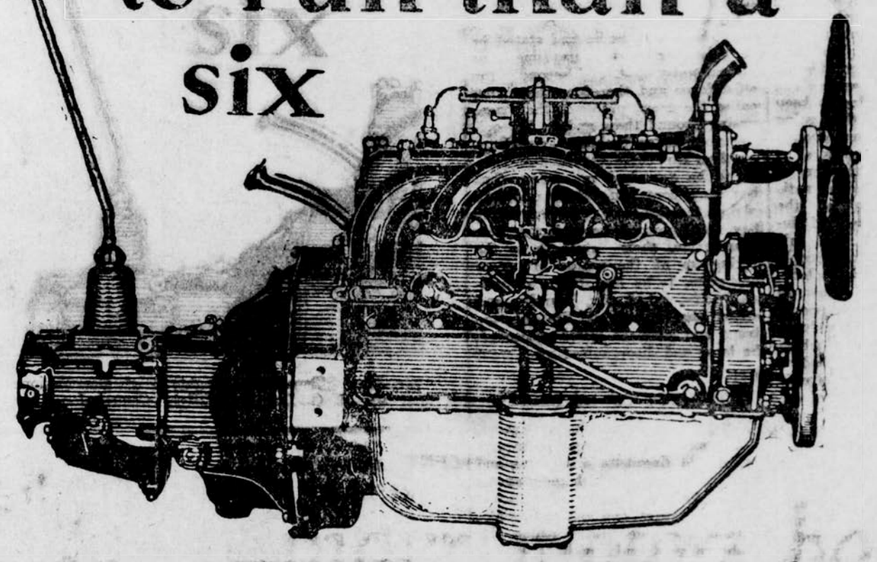
The Secretary, the Passengers' & Traffic Relief Association, sends the following circular:—

"I have great pleasure to inform the public that in response to the appeal issued by the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association for Rs. 10,000 and which was supported by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji has received about Rs. 5,200.

The Maharajas of Dharampore, Bhavnagar and Limbdi have favoured with their contribution. Also numerous public Associations have supported it. Raja Partapgir Narsingirji has also given a handsome donation of Rs. 1,001.

I appeal to Rajas, Maharajas, public Bodies and rich people to send in their contribution in order to reach the amount of Rs. 10,000. The contributions may be sent to the Vice-President, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, 29-31, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay."

Obviously a four cylinder motor costs less to run than a six



Four cylinder motors have:

50% fewer moving parts
50% less piston travel
50% less friction
and 50% less wear—

which means that they will last longer, need less service and cost less to run.

Distributors : FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Bombay and Delhi,
THE MOTOR HOUSE (Gujerat), LTD., Mirjapur Road, Ahmedabad,
and their accredited dealers.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

During the week ended 14th inst. the total mortality in Bombay was 452 which was 11 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.1. These figures compare favourably with those for the corresponding week of 1928 when the mortality was 503 and death rate 20.1.

ELDER MURDER CASE.

23 WITNESSES EXAMINED ON TUESDAY.

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 17.

The enquiry into the Elder murder case was resumed to-day, the sixth day of the enquiry. 23 witnesses were examined including Mr. Phillips, with whom Mr. Harrison was on visiting terms. Mr. Phillips described Harrison's antecedents and movements about the time of the Elder murder. Mr. F. A. Aqintina said in his evidence that he gave the wisky flask to Mr. Elder. Mr. S. C. Anderson, a Calcutta Jeweller, said, that he sold gold and silver ladies' wristwatches to Harrison on the 24th July and a firm of Chinese shoemakers gave evidence that they had sold shoes to the accused the same day. The clerks of the Creditors' Co-operative Store detailed the alleged debts of the accused. Mr. Grant and other witnesses who are alleged to have travelled with the accused from Howrah to Asansol after the crime stated that the accused paid the taxi and dining car bills and visited a house in Calcutta, where he paid certain dues. Harrison's Cook and Dhobis said that the accused experienced monetary difficulties in July. Inspector Chatterjee detailed the steps taken to effect the arrest of Harrison at Dhanbad.

The hearing was adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

PIR KARAM SHAH

EDITOR OF "HELAL" WARNED

A correspondent writes:—

On instruction from the Government of Bombay, the Deputy Commissioner Political Branch warned Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, editor of "Hilal" and "Ittehad" against publishing articlets and reports that may strengthen the suspicion that Pir Karam Shah is Col. Lawrence. Questioned by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, the Deputy Commissioner said that Government was not in duty bound to make any announcements on this question. As to the possession of revolvers by Pir Karam Shah, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan was told that only showed that the Pir should be some respectable person in the Punjab. An issue of "The Chronicle" was specially shown in which Mr. Habib of "Siasat" had defended Karam Shah and contradicted the allegation of his being Col. Lawrence. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan told the Deputy Commissioner that Mr. Habib's statement was very vague because even Mr. Habib was not able to say anything about the native place of Karam Shah. The Deputy Commissioner had, however, only one reply to every question that it was not the duty of Government to give any information to the public on this question.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Jath at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

The Governo of Bombay and Lady Sykes gave a Dance at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

HIGH COURT

—:o:—

ACQUITED OF MURDER

MAHOMEDAN CARTMAN DONE TO DEATH IN COMMUNAL FIGHT

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Ajit Nanu, a Hindu aged 35, was put up before Mr. Justice Rangnekar and a special jury on the charge of murder.

It was alleged by the prosecution that on May 3, a riot took place between Hindus and Mahomedans at Kalachowki. After the police had quelled the disturbance, and separated the two mobs, a Mahomedan cartman who passed by the place was set upon by some of the Hindus and severely attacked as a result of which he received fatal injuries. The assailants escaped, but this accused who was alleged to be among them was secured by the police.

The Jury found that evidence was not strong enough to identify the accused as one of assailants and brought an unanimous verdict of not guilty. The accused was therefore acquitted and discharged.

—:o:—

BREACH OF CONTRACT

BUYERS AWARDED DAMAGES FOR NON-DELIVERY OF GOODS

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp on the Original side of the High Court heard the suit filed by M. H. Dehdashti claiming damages for alleged breach of contract from Haji Syed Abdul Yezdi in respect of a transaction in Crystal sugar.

The plaintiff agreed to sell to the defendants 75 tons of E. A. R. large crystal sugar at certain rates under a contract dated 16th November 1923 which provided that on the arrival of the goods in Bombay docks, the buyers should forthwith pay for and take delivery of the same within 7 days. If the defendants failed to do so, the plaintiff should hold the goods on account and at the risk of the buyers and be at liberty to sell them at any time by public or private sale, and that the buyers should have no right to cancel the contract on account of late shipment in consequence of war, ice, frost, floods or any cause or circumstances, over which the sellers had no control, provided that the sellers should notify the buyers of such delay not later than 15 days after the final due date of shipment.

The plaintiff stated that the shipment could not be effected in time owing to navigation having been blocked by ice on the river Elbe, and the plaintiff gave due notice of the delay to the defendants. The goods arrived in Bombay on 11th May 1924, but the defendants repudiated their liability to accept them. The plaintiff sold the goods and realised Rs. 27,941, leaving a deficit of over Rs. 3,000 which he claimed to recover by this suit.

"UNNECESSARY DELAY IN SHIPMENT."

The defendants denied that shipments could not be effected in time and that timely notice was given to them about the delay. They also counterclaimed for Rs. 3,800 by way of damages suffered by them on account of plaintiff's failure to deliver the goods in time.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in delivering judgment said that the sugar contracted to be sold to the defendants was from the sugar the plaintiff had agreed to buy from Messrs. Rallí Bros. This sugar was manufactured in Czecho-Slovakia only and ordinarily shipped from Hamburg which port it was transported by steamer from the River Elbe. His Lordship held that in ascertaining the final date of shipment ten days of grace had to be taken into consideration and consequently the plaintiff's intimation was in time as to the January and March shipments but late as regards the February shipment. His Lordship held that the letters received from Rallí Bros and the certificates purporting to be signed by the "Highest Financial Authority of Nestomitz." The place where the sugar factory was situated—were inadmissible in evidence to prove that navigation had been blocked by ice. There seemed to be no first hand evidence on this point and the plaintiff failed to prove his case. His Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

His Lordship decreed the Defendant's counter-claim but referred the matter to the Commissioner to ascertain the amount of damages suffered by them in consequence of the plaintiffs non-delivery..

Mr. F. J. Coltman, Bar-at-Law, instructed by N C Dalal and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. N. P. Engineer, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand, Wadia & Co., appeared for the defendants.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT ASSAULT

—:o:—

ENGLISH GIRL'S PLUCKY FIGHT.

RANGOON, Sept. 17.

A story of a plucky fight by an young English girl with an armed Indian butler who is alleged to have attempted to criminally assault her and later to have committed suicide has been received to-day. Miss Wheeler (18) the daughter of Mr. A. H. Wheeler, Manager of the Mokpalin Quarry, Thaton District, was brought here this morning with several injuries and accompanied by her parents and Dr. Surat Singh, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and admitted to the general hospital. It is reported that yesterday Mr. Wheeler came to Rangoon on business. About noon when Mrs. Wheeler was reading a book in a room, their Indian butler (36) who had been with them for three years, somehow got possession of Mr. Wheeler's revolver and later asked Miss Wheeler to come inside the library room in the adjacent bungalow and help him in dusting and cleaning the books. Miss Wheeler went inside and the moment she was in, it is alleged, the butler closed the door and attempted to criminally assault her, threatening her with the revolver.. Miss Wheeler sprang at the man and gave a smart blow across his hand with the result that the revolver was thrown on the floor, when it is further stated a struggle ensued between them to get hold of the weapon. During the struggle, she put up a brave fight and ultimately succeeded in opening door, when she came out and ran to her mother's room and bolted the doors. The butler then, armed with the revolver, is stated to have chased her and on finding the doors closed, to have walked round the bungalow. Meanwhile the news of the incident spread and many people turned up as well as the police and sepoys armed with weapons. The butler at the sight of people rushing towards him is alleged to have gone into a room, bolted it and killed himself, shooting himself in the chest. Miss Wheeler received several injuries on her head, arm, nose and eyes but none of them serious excepting one on the head for expert medical examination and treatment of which she has been brought here. It is reported that Miss Wheeler only came from England last year.

Immediately after the incident Mr. Wheeler was wired to and he met the party at Pegu Station and accompanied them to Rangoon today.—A. P.

KILLED BY TRAIN

—:o:—

How a man's hurry to catch a train cost him his life was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Tuesday. It appeared from evidence that Syed Kasam Syed Imam (18) tried to jump in a train at Dock Yord station on Wednesday night when he lost his balance and was run over. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Monday. Medical evidence showed that death was due to gas ganagrene. The jury returned a verdict according to medical evidence.

MR. SATIN SEN'S CONDITION.

—:o:—

LADIES REFUSED INTERVIEW.

BARISAL, Sept. 17.

It is reported that a new development has occurred in Satin Sen's condition and that he feels acute pain in the nasal parts and burning sensation all over the body for which a piece of wet towel has to be continually rubbed. It is understood that the prayer of six prominent ladies for interviewing Satin Sen was rejected by the Superintendent of the Jail on the ground that there is no provision in Jail Law for allowing ladies inside.—Free Press.

WHAT FASCISTS THINK OF THE LABOUR GOVERNMENT

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

decentralised administration relying upon tradition to maintain order and reciprocity. All modern governments are highly centralised but Fascism differs from the others in that it involves only a transitional dictatorship while the others have established permanent tyrannies. It aims at the destruction of the idea that the State exists for the purpose of being exploited, which is the real aim of all bureaux. Even in a period of dictatorship, in the opinion of Mr. William Sanderson, a prominent member of the League, there is far less interference with personal liberty in Italy under Mussolini than in London under the County Council. When tradition has been deliberately destroyed, it is necessary to have a temporary dictatorship until the time to decentralise comes.

The events in Shanghai and the history of the Second International are sufficient grounds to persuade the Fascists not to share the comfortable opinion so often expressed that the members of the Labour Cabinet are really patriots in disguise and that no real harm to the Empire is likely to result from their activities. Despite Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's talk of friendly relations with Russia and the United States of America the grovelling performances of the Snowdens and the Jimmie Thomases are not calculated to instil even a measure of respect for Britain and her present Government in the eyes of the Fascists as it also in no way helps to minimise the hatred of all things British which is obtainable in the United States as the result of the continuous policy of "Sucking Up".

IMPERSONATION AT MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

—:o:—

ACCUSED FINED RS. 100.

One Bhimji Velji residing at Baroda Street, Mandvi, Bombay, was prosecuted by the Municipal Commissioner under Section 171-F of the Criminal Procedure Code for personating one Lalji Dosa at the General Election of Councillors for B Ward held in January last. At the hearing of the case on the 3rd instant before Mr. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, 6th Court, the accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 125 or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THIS IS THE NEW LUXURY CAR

BUILT BY BUICK

Buick Quality at a new low price!

ON DISPLAY TO-MORROW

T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD.,
Hughes Road, BOMBAY.

W 3.

LIFE INSURANCE TRUST PLAN

THE outright payment of the Insurance money to the widow or children in one lump sum is a great mistake. To apply a real test you would only ask yourself how your wife would invest such a sum NOW without any help whatever from you. The woman who has been "All the Wife and Mother" is ill-equipped to invest and safeguard funds designed to be her family's protection for many years.

Therefore take advantage of OUR INVESTMENT TRUST PLAN.

For further particulars apply to:
THE SECRETARY,
CENTRAL BANK EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE Co., Ltd.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar as been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co. Ltd., Bombay.

BOMBAY and JAPAN

We have INTERESTS in common in our growing trade; Both can insure mutual HAPPINESS and PROSPERITY. Through the growth of Trade which brings Friendship.

Let's Serve Your Merchants;
We are Ready to Assist Your Producers and Manufacturers,

By furnishing advertisers in this paper with the informations they require in Japan or through recommendation of respectable Japanese firms —Importers of Your Merchandise or Exporters of Japanese Goods.

Measurements	
Length of Column	21½ inches
Width of Column	2½ "
Page	8 Columns

Advertising Rates (per inch rated)					
Column	Inches		Column	Inches	
1 to	200 in.	Yen 4.00	201 to	1000 in.	Yen 3.80
201 "	500 "	3.60	1000 "	1500 "	3.40
501 "	800 "	3.20	Above	1500 "	3.00

The Short-cut to Business Success
Is to Advertise in
THE JAPAN TIMES
Hibiya Park, Tokyo, Japan.

Advertisers are respectfully requested to inform us periodically as to how many inquiries have reached them after advertisement had been placed in The Japan Times.

NEW DISCOVERY
BY
Dr. B. N. DESAI,
L. M. & S.
FOR
HYDROCELE

Can be Radically Cured in Fifteen Minutes at one sitting
WITHOUT OPERATION

TREATMENT GIVEN IN BOMBAY FOR 4 DAYS EVERY MONTH BY SPECIAL (DEPOSIT) APPOINTMENT ONLY.

Details with Certificates can be had if three anna Stamps are sent to

DR. B. N. DESAI,
L. M. & S.
Wadi Falia, SURAT. :: (B B. &. C. I. Rly.)

THE COMMONWEALTH
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., POONA.
President :—N. C. KELKAR, M.L.A.

Business of 4 Lacs within the first four months.

A sign of growing popularity. Unique features, most attractive and modern forms of assurance resulting in advantages and benefits to the Policy-holders rarely to be had in other Companies.

WANTED for Bombay and Suburbs, Capable Agents on excellent terms. Before insuring, consult our Bombay Chief Agents: Messrs. S. K. GHARPURE & Co.,

5, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. Managing Agents.

The Student

The pride and hope of the family. Quiet, kind, hard-working, steady. But his studies keep him up very late sometimes, and next morning his head aches, his brain feels heavy, his mind is weary. Luckily, there is always a tube of

CAFIASPIRIN

in the house. Two tablets relieve the aching head in a few moments, clear his brain, and restore to him all his usual brightness and keenness. And it is the same with Dad when pain worries him or overwork tires him. Mother too, Granny and Grand-Dad, the girls — to all of them CAFIASPIRIN brings cheerful well-being.

BAYER

EAST AND WEST

(Continued from page 6.)

What piffle! There are actually no cases whatever, according to sensationalists like "Ketchum," that are cured and discharged! To judge by such statements, there are no "pathetic scenes" among the Arabs, the majority of the land, who see themselves being snowed under by a crowd of contemptuous American and European Jew speculators. No "relatives plunged in bitter grief" attend the bombed of Surbaiyah, of whom Ketchum writes:—"I witnessed its result through field glass. ..... The plains were strewn with dead late this morning." (The raid was carried out at 5 a.m.) A meeting is being called by the East West Circle on Wednesday and its purpose expressed in the notices, is to strike the key-note:—"Stop the Jew colonisation of Muslim Palestine."

THE "SIRDAR" AGAIN.

"Sirdar" Iqbal Ali Shah started one of his little games on Monday last, but it fizzled out owing to the strenuous opposition and undaunted criticisms of Sheikh Khalid Shaldrake and Dr Abdulla Suhrawardy (Western Islamic Association). The meeting was convened in the name of "The Muslim Association", a body which has no existence, or an existence which has no body. On the card of invitation appeared the word "Secretary," with no name. St. Ermin's Hotel was the chosen ground for the "little game," and trouble was early afoot when the ubiquitous Mr. Saklatvala tried to get a Muslim to read to the audience the manifesto adopted by the Frankfurt Conference of the League Against Imperialism on the Palestine Crisis. The obliging Muslim was quite ready, indeed delighted, to read it but he was overruled by the "organisers" of the meeting. They love Whitehall and loathe Frankfurt. Next, some imbecile introduced the gathering as a "representative meeting." Dr. Sheldrake heatedly denied the claim.

A PITCHED BATTLE.

The organisers or disorganisers first attempted conciliation. They proposed that Khalid Sheldrake should accompany Sir Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Mr. Yusuf Ali, and Dr. Suhrawardy as a delegation to the Government, "with Sirdar Iqbal Ali Shah as Secretary". Sheldrake vehemently opposed this. He declared that no "Muslim Association" existed, that it had been created *ad hoc* out of the futile brain of the Sirdar, and that the meeting was entirely irregular. He demanded an open meeting, without the auspices of this "Association" at which a proper delegation should be properly appointed. Dr. A. Suhrawardy powerfully supported this proposal, which was further endorsed by Mr. A. Khan. Thereupon, Mr. Yusuf Ali tried to get the meeting to empower the Chairman (Sir Zulfiquar) to appoint the delegates. Again, the pugnacious young Sheikh was on his feet with a protest, and the meeting received the protest sympathetically. Mr. Yusuf Ali countered by amending his proposal, so that Sir Zulfiquar, plus Dr. Abdul Majid of the Woking Mosque, and Abdul Khalique Khan of Woking, would form the delegation. No luck Sheldrake again objected like a Polish Elector exercising the veto.

Iqbal Ali Shah saw his stunt dissolving into thin air. He saw red,—not Moscow red, but blood red. He rushed up to Sheikh Sheldrake and literally shook his fists (plural) in the face of the Imam of Forest Hill. The latter, very unkindly, laughed at the Sirdar, and declared that he was not in the least frightened.

The fighting was, however, not over. Someone mumbled something about "the President of the Association." Sheldrake was heard to retort: "As the Association does not exist, how can there be a President?"

COLLAPSE.

Suddenly the castle of the card-board collapsed the little family party, Iqbal Ali Shah (whose game was exposed), Mr. Yusuf Ali (who left when warfare seemed imminent) and Sir Zulfiquar Ali Khan, stood alone,—the meeting became wholly for the rebels. The family party, almost audibly grinding their teeth, actually withdrew their protean "resolution." Thus ended (till a more favourable chance arises for hole-and-corner manipulation of Islamic interests) the Sirdar's plan to induce the Muslims of London to appoint him Secretary and representative of all the Muslims.

CONGRATULATIONS.

At the close poor Sheldrake, who is hardly convalescent from operation and hospital treatment, was almost in a state of unconsciousness; but he was awakened by Muslims of all races, Indians, Egyptians, Persians etc. almost shaking his hand off his arm. Dr. Griffin is still recovering from his operation in a nursing home and Khalid Sheldrake is performing his duties on the Red Crescent Society, assisting Mr. A. S. M. Anik who is himself ill, but persists in working hard in the cause of Islam.

THE CRISIS.

The need for something to be done still remains for all the rejection of the disgraceful stunt of the ingenious Sirdar. The resident Arabs of Britain (Cardiff, South Shields, etc.) numbering at last 10,000 have sent a deputation to Sheikh Sheldrake, electing him their leader and the spokesman of their views during the crisis in the affairs of Palestine. He is to visit their towns, but for the present is concentrating on the active work in London, which has included a deputation to the Colonial Office on behalf of the Arabs of Great Britain.

THE BRITISH RED CRESCENT

The Aga Khan has issued the following appeal, and in some press offices and agencies a contemptuous reception was accorded to it by those misinterpreters of journalistic etiquette. We trust our Oriental friends will note that the messenger of the Aga Khan, bearing the appeal for circulation, was shown the door by the "International News Service" of Fleet Street, London. This breach of agency neutrality would lead one to suspect American control of the I.N.S. Americans are unscrupulous Zionists, scenting afar the dollar possibilities of a Palestine in the hands of exploiting allies. Yet, the appeal was good and proper public news. The appeal reads:

"His Highness the Aga Khan, President British Red Crescent Society, urgently appeals to all Moslems for funds to relieve sufferings of Palestine destitute Muslims. Donations to be sent by cable to Coutts Company, Strand, London, account British Red Crescent Society, Palestine Moslems Relief. Jews having already subscribed over one hundred thousand pounds. Muslims should show sympathy and duty to their co-religionists in such times of distress".

THE BALFOUR SHIBBOLETH.

Not alone Socialist or Radicals, but individualists or believers of Justice between man and man, must be concerned to read Lord Balfour's letter in the journals of August 31st, since it seems definitely to imply that the Arabs, still the vast majority of the population of Palestine, despite the manufactured immigration of Jewish colonists, must be turned out of their country in order that it may be converted into a "National Home for the Jews."

The "Daily Express" questions Lord Balfour's authority for saying that England stands by this unjust "Declaration." England should repudiate it.

There is some humour, as well as a vast deal of barbarity, in the suggestion of Lord Balfour, if we call to mind the enormous services to the "Allied Cause" attributed to the Arab race throughout the Turkish Empire which the Allies desired to destroy. Without the active co-operation of the Arabs, the victory of the Allies in the Near East would have been impossible. In return for their services to the Christian Allies and their abandonment of their fellow Muslims, the Turks, the Arabs are expected to change the light yoke of their Turkish rulers for steady and unflinching exploitation at the hands of Hebrew financiers.

THE LORDS' CHOSEN.

The name of another noble Lord appears in the recent discussions of the "Crisis in Palestine," Lord Melchett's intervention ominously substantiates the reference to the hand of the exploiter in the work of Jewish colonisation.

The other Lord, however, is in a different category. He is not industrialist. He is a renowned exponent of Philosophic Doubt. Therefore, nobody supposes that Lord Balfour feels any less indifference to the Jewish religion than to any other. No one charges him with religious partisanship, but on the other hand, he possesses a double measure of contempt for the Muslim faith. This alone makes him a facile instrument in the hands of his Hebrew admirers.

These views are not alone those of Radicals or Revolutionists; Conservatives are expressing them, both in the Press and in the street. A highly authoritative Tory, though an anti-Imperialist Tory, writes recommending the calling of a meeting to discuss and if possible pass a resolution somewhat of the nature of the draft below. In view of the urgency of the case and of the dangers inherent in the use of armed force by the British Government, a meeting is to be held on Wednesday, September 11 in Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, City.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION.

The following resolution will be discussed:—

This meeting deplores the suggestion implied in Lord Balfour's letter of August 31st, that the Arabs of Palestine should be ousted from their country in order to make room for the Jews. It opposes the support by British armed forces of a stimulated colonisation of Palestine inimically to the Arab majority as contrary both to justice and good policy. It urges the Government to resist the pressure of international moneylenders and to recognise that the absolute equality before the law of all races and all creeds should be the only basis of Socialist administration. It draws attention to the fact that the League of Nations declares itself to be based upon these principles, and that their abrogation must weaken and eventually destroy the League.

OUR LION BRAND

Magical Piles Balm patented in the Govt. of India patent office is a sure external Remedy for any kind of Chronic Piles. Absolute Cure within ten days. Pain and Bleeding will be stopped within 24 hours No pain or Burning sensation when Medicine applied. Price per Tin Rs. 2-8-0 only.

PILES BALM DEPOT.
Tel:—"Piles" P. O. Box No. 40.

The Whole City was Terrified

WHY? BECAUSE?

They heard some dreadful news of

! The Haunted House !
! ! The Midnight Mystery ! !
!!! Flying of Human Beings!!!

For full details see our
NEXT SATURDAY'S
"CHRONICLE."

Rs. 10 buys this new reliable pocket watch
IT'S A WEST END!

Here is good news for the man who needs a reliable timekeeper but who perforce cannot afford a high price.

We have produced a new watch—the "AFTAB." Its price is only Rs. 10 and for this modest sum you can own a fine 'West End' pocket watch of handsome modern design, fitted with substantial non-magnetic movement, which will keep good time for many years.

Each "AFTAB" watch carries the Name "West End Watch Co." on its dial. Our Name stands for integrity; in other words, its presence means a "square deal" for the purchaser and it reflects our confidence in the fine all-round quality of the "AFTAB" watch.

Avoid nameless watches offered in the bazars. They are generally worthless and for that reason the makers do not stamp their names on them.

We offer you a good watch and the safeguard of a good Name. Invest in an "AFTAB" watch and take advantage of our 10 days trial in your own home, full particulars of which are given in our FREE descriptive leaflet.

The "AFTAB" watch is sound value for Rs. 10, but if you want something in a higher-grade and can afford a little more, consult our grand FREE catalogue with its wide variety of models.

WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

WANTED

Influential and energetic Agents for the sale of a limited number of shares of a tea concern of Bengal. Bengal tea shares have surprised the business world by paying a dividend of 364 %. For particulars please apply to Manager,

THE BOMBAY SHARE SELLING AGENCY
73, Fort Street, Opposite G. P. O.

Bombay pays the toll of 222,466 people and more to Malaria and other fevers every year!

'PYREX' is the most well-known and long tried Malaria cure. The ingredients are selected in the light of latest clinical researches—and are fully approved by leading physicians of the country.

STOCKISTS :—
Orient Drug Agency, Bombay 2.
Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.
Konkar Bros., Poona.

Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.,
CALCUTTA.

KUTNOW'S POWDER
The Famous Spa Treatment
FOR LIVER & URIC ACID

IN an improved and agreeable form, Kutnow's Powder scientifically reproduces the identical virtues of the mineral springs at Carlsbad in Europe.

A spoonful of Kutnow's dissolved in a glass of drinking water every morning is the surest way to cleanse the liver and kidneys and maintain vigorous health.

Kutnow's Powder counteracts the evil effects of climate on the blood. It banishes biliousness, constipation and other liver kidney and digestive disorders. It also surely eliminates uric acid and the other pain-causing poisons responsible for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, etc. *Guaranteed Free from Sugar.*

New bottles contain twice quantity at old price Rs. 2-4.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Advancing Prices and Increasing Buying

GENERAL FEELING BULLISH

Bombay, Sept. 18.

The Stock Exchange exhibited firm tone on general buying. Every share improved advanced on increased buying. Mill shares opened at about unchanged level and ruled very firm. Fazal shares were in impressive demand. They opened at Rs. 585/ and after advancing to Rs. 602/ closed at Rs. 601/. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 776 and closed at Rs. 782/ Pearls opened at Rs. 351/ and closed at Rs. 356/ Bombay Burma shares ruled steady and prices hardened. Anhrads and Tata Power shares were in good demand which resulted in appreciation of values. Hydros were quiet but steady with a limited business. Cement shares were very steady with advancing prices. Tata Iron and Steel shares registered considerable rise on bull support.

The general sentiment continues bullish and there is general desire to buy favourite shares. But operators are supporting the market and have succeeded in inducing general buying and short covering. The technical situation of the market in some scrips is weakened owing to accumulation of large long interest. Although we do not favour short sales, we do believe that some rude jerks on the downward trend are not unlikely and prefer purchases only on dips.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Bombay Dyeing 776,807,83,82
Century 333,35,34
Colaba 130-10
Crescent 98-12
Fazul 586,90,602,1
Indore 376,78-2
Madhowji N. 30
Nagpur 493,92,93
New Great 180
Pearl 351,53,57,56
Simplex 47,48-2
Swadeshi 418,20
Burma 762,67,71,68
Hydro 1211,7,11
Tram 40,41
Deff. 268,80,85,83-2
Ord. 69-12,72-8,72-6
Bundi 18-8
Indian 274,81,80
Katni Ord. 205,10
Alcock 315,18

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 342|8.
Apollo 60 nil 3/6
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (500) 10y, 78/12.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 782-8
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 160.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20,
Century 100, 334/6
Central India 100, 493/12
Colaba Land Mills 130/10
Crescent 100 98/12
Currimbhoy 250, nil 102-8
David 250, nil 225.
Dawn 250 470.
E. D Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/8 0/7/6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 143/12.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 ni 83-12.
Elphinstone 100, 7/8
Fazulbhoy 230 60f/4.
Finlay 100 10y. 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000, nil. 180.
Gokak 100, 150/.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6y 1600
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 142/8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1035.
Indore Malwa 100 12/21 378/2.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000, 100y.. 1705.
Kastoorchand 100, nil 11
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90
Kohinoor 10, 181/14.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil, 1535
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1275.
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 100 nil 88.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88-12.
Mysore 50, plus 21 xd. 153/12
New City of Bombay 78-12.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 467 180/-
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210, 356/4.
Phoenix 100, 327-8
Premier 10 nil, 2/6.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk of 65.
Sholapur 1000, 10f, xd. 4505
Simplex Mill 48/2
Sir Shapurjee Broacha 100 nil 7.
Swadeshi 180, 20, 420.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2325.
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 900.

BANKS.

Bank of India 30/2 xd 99/12.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77/8
Central 200 xd. 18/8.
Estern £5 dd. 90.
Imperial 506, 40f, 1390
Imperial Contributory 125 101 343/12
Union 5/11, 3-5
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18/8
Central India Mining 7/8
Gwalior Cement 88 10f 92
Indian Cement 280.
Punjab Cement 100, 11/4
Shahabad Cement 10y., xd 150.
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd. 19
United Cement 100 6y, 67
Katni Ord. xd. 210
Katni Defd. 710

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 51/11/6f 805.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f xd. 115
Central Provinces 92.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97-8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 86.
Larkhana 100 1f 86/8.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 96.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 85
Sind Light 100 5/7 64.
Tapti Valley xd. 670.
Upper Sind 100 nil 83/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 135.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 126-4.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 667/8.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 141/4
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1211/4
Tata Power 800, nil 617/8.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f. 153/12.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+30 1200.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 218/12
Maimad Manufacturing xd. 287/8.
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400 30y. 515.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y., 400
Volkart U. P. 50/0/30y 482-8.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1905
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 11/2
New India Assurance 6y 22/6.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 2050
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd 6/8.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199 6y 318/12.
Attock Oil 1, nil, 38.
Belapur Co. 50, nil 16.
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 215/10 215
Burma Uganda 82 nil, 25.
Burma T Corporation 768/12.
Burma Crop. 10 Rs. 10 by 12/2
Indian Radio Ord. 355 Def. 365
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 172-8.
Kemp 200. 15 196-4.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 127/8.
Scindia Steam 12/14.
Tata Construction xd 41/8
Tata Iron Ordy. 72/4
Tata Iron Defd. 283/2

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F- T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c 104.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F.T.) 80.
Kohincor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B 8 108/12.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7 1/2 pc. 103.
Andhra Vlaley B 8, 108/8.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F T 90

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 137.
Tata 2nd Pref. 79/4
Andhra Pref. 990
Tata Power Pref. 1060.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.).

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Oct. close at 9s. 4 5|8d. — 2d.
Dec. close at 9s. 9 3|8d. — 2-1|8d.
Mar. close at 10s. 10s. 3d. — 2d.
Wheat Chicago Market:—
Sept per bushel dol. 1.31-3|8 7|8.
Dec. per bushel dol. 1.39-1|2 1|2.
Mar. per bushel dol. 1.45-1|4 5|8.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay, Sept. 18.

	Per 'b. Rs. As Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	0 15 9
Century 6404-8705	1 0 3
Fazul (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pahlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 15 9
Maneckji (Patangia)	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	0 15 3
Ganga Ghat	0 14 3
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202|5303.	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 0 6
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 9
Gold Mohor	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	0 15 3
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 0
Tata Mil (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 3
Maneckji (Kunda)	0 13 6
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 0
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja	0 13 6
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 9
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 0
Textile	0 15 0
Century	0 15 0
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	1 1 0
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES. 10, Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Jacob	1 1 0
Mun Mill	1 1 0
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 0 0
B 1515 Ratilal	13 15 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 4 0
8389	9 5 0
3810	10 6 0
Yards 120	20 4 0
9898	10 6 0
8015	9 4 0
9797	9 6 0
6300	10 6 0
44000	9 0 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
SALITA.	
Century	9 15 6
Spring Merchant	0 15 3
Dukdi yards 12-13-14—	
Kanta	1 2 6
Phoenix	1 3 0
Framji	1 1 9
DHOTI FITMA CHRIMA:	
Yards. 5 to 9.	
Chhawani	1 0 6
Simplex	1 0 3
Yards 10.	
Chhawani	1 0 6
Simplex	1 0 3

MESSRS. THOS. SMITH & CO. ON COTTON.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

The Market acts in a see-saw condition due to a Government's smaller crop estimate on a record acreage though trade sentiment is generally bearish owing to prospects of the inevitable hedge selling.

Crop progress since the compilation of the last report has been favourable and there remains but one further element of danger, and that is, early killing frosts.

Broadly speaking it is believed in view of the statistical position the present prices look reasonable if the crop indicated by Government proves ultimately correct but it must be admitted that in the minds of most people, a larger outturn is eventually expected. In the meantime, we are not averse to taking advantage of mild upturns to sell moderately and also should prices go below 9-1|2d. to accumulating contracts on the scale-down.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 17.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 5/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 4 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 6 1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 5/8 per cent.

THE WEATHER

HEAVY RAIN IN DECCAN AND KONKAN

POONA, Sept. 18.

The low pressure area over Deccan persists and has again caused widespread and locally heavy rain in North Deccan and Konkan Monsoon is active in Burma, Chota Madras Deccan, North Madras coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Maras Deccan, North Madras Coast; local in Burma, Bihar and Orissa, East Central Provinces, Punjab, Kumaon Hills, South Hyderabad; while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal West Central Provinces, Malabar, Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Toungoo three inches; Bhamo three quarters; Cuttack three; Sambalpur two; Sandheads Narayanganj one and half; Chaibasa one; Saugor Island, Hazaribagh three quarters; Nagpur, Kanker half. Chakrata quarter. Dharampore one and half; Simla quarter; Poona four; Bombay, Ratnagiri, Sholapur two; Mahabaleshwar, Vizagapatam one and half; Marmagao, Karwar Malegaon, Raichur one.

Forecast: Rainfall is likely to decrease in central Burma, Orissa and North Madras Coast and extend in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, central parts of country, Gujarat and along and near Western Himalayas.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain is likely to continue in North Burma Deccan during next twentyfour hours and extend in adjoining Districts of Gujarat within thirty six hours.

Earthquake report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about seven thousand eight hundred miles away was recorded by Bombay Seismographs at zero hour fiftyfour minutes on Wednesday the eighteenth September.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY. BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 18-9-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 F.) at 8 a. m. 29.811 inches (.010 below normal).

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours —.016 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 76.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 75.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.4 degrees (2.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.4 degrees (2.0 below normal.)

Relatvie Humidity at 8 a. m. 94 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a. m. NNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 161 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.89 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.12 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 51.40 inches.

Weather Remarks Thunder.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 7,800 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 0 hours 54 minutes this morning (I. S. T.)

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 17.

T.T Berlin on London 20.35 1/2.
T.T Amsterdam on London 12.09.
T.T. Brussels on London 34.89.
T.T Madrid on London 32.84.
T.T Milan on London 92.66.
T.T Berne on London 25.15.
T.T. Pari on London 123.86.
T.T. London on Paris 163.75.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

On Monday Market remained entirely closed as a mark of respect to the memory of Jatindranath Das being 'Agiarmi Holiday.' Yesterday Kanta were inactive being 'Chaudesh of the first half of Bhadrapad.

Our Market has ruled steady today both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/5 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/5 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Sept. Rs. 8/2 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/2/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

SUGAR & WHEAT.

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar, September 2.30 Cents.
Sugar, December 2.32 Cents.
Wheat, Sept. 1.39 1|2 Dollars.
Wheat, Dec. 1.38 3|4 Dollars.

ASSEMBLY VOTES FOR SARDA BILL

(Continued from page 1.)

Dwarkaprasad Mistra and Seth Jamnadas.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT.

Sixty-eight members who were against the amendment were: Mr. A Rangaswami Iyengar; Mr. Sarvothama Rao, Col. Porter; Vidyasagar Pandya; Mr. M R Jayakar; Mr. Jamnadas Mehta; Mr. Lalchand Nawalrai; Mr. S N. Haji; Mr. Belvi; Mr. Sykes; Mr. Price; Mr. Mody; Mr. N C Chunder; Mr. S C Mitra; Mr. Stewart-Smith; Sir D'Arcy Lindsay; Mr. J Y Philip; Pandit Motilal Nehru; Mr. Muktar Singh; Mr. Kunzru; Mr. Birla; Mr. Yusuf Imam; Mr. Kidwai; Mr. Thakurdas Bhargawa; Mr. Hansraj; Diwan Chamanlai; Mr. Abdul Haye; Mr. Shah Nawaz; Mr. Kartar Singh; Mr. Narayanprasad Singh; Mr. Sideshwar Prasad; Mr. Siddiqui; Mr. Chalmers; Mr. Ranghbihari Lal; Mr. Harbilas Sarda; Sir P N Mitra; Sir George Rainy; Sir James Crerar; Sir George Schuster; Sir B L Mitter; Mr. P R Rau; Mr. Booth; Mr. Tottenham; Mr. Aravamudha Iyengar; Mr. S N Roy; Mr. Tin Tut; Mr. R S Bajpai; Sir Frank Noyce; Mr. Bower; Mr. Upendra Pai; Mr. Coverton; Mr. Ferrers; Mr. French; Mr. A K Mukerji; Mr. Keane; Mr. Abdul Aziz; Mr. S. N. Singh; Mr. G A Khan; Mr. Cosgrave; Mr. Stevenson; Mr. Mulla; Mr. K C Roy; Mr. Jowahir Singh; Mr. Hira Singh; Mr. R S Sarma; Mr. Winterbotham; Mr. J C Chatterjee and Col. Gidney.—A. P.

After lunch the House rejected in quick succession all amendments to clauses two to six. By one of these Mr. Sesha Iyengar wanted to make relations' affidavits *prima facie* evidence of child's age.

Other amendments desired to reduce the penalty.

Mr. Belvi and Mr. Kelkar sought to throw the burden of proving the knowledge of marriage being child marriage on the prosecution.

Mr. Kelkar's amendment however was negatived by 58 votes to 21.

Considerable amusement was caused when Mr. B. Das moved an additional sub-clause to clause six to penalise the marriage of a widower above forty with a virgin in order to prevent cruelty involved. This amendment was lost by fifty-two votes to four.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava wanted to omit clause eleven requiring security to be taken from the complainant.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt opposed the amendment which was lost.

Pandit Nilkantha Das and Mr. B. Das also failed in an attempt to raise the amount of security. Pandit Nilakantha Das wished to save special cases where the girl is between twelve and fourteen.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar supported Pandit Nilakantha Das's exemption clause to save genuine cases of hardship.

Mr. N. C. Chunder opposed the exemption as it was not in girls' interest.

The Law Member warned the House against the danger involved in accepting the amendment as special cases were easy to make out for men with long purse. Moreover the House would stultify itself because it had deliberately rejected the age of twelve.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava, Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Gangananda Sinha supported the amendment to mitigate the rigour of law in cases of genuine hardship.

The debate had not finished when the House rose for the day.

JULLUNDER "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

NAVA JIVAN BHARAT SABHA SECRETARY ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

Mr. Khsad Elahi, Secretary, Lahore City Congress Committee and General Secretary, All-India Nava Jivan Bharat Sabha, who arrived in Calcutta on Sunday night, by the train carrying Jatindranath's body and stopping at the Office of the Workers and Peasants' Party at Kenderdine Lane was arrested this morning while coming out of a tea shop and taken to the Elysium Row. His belongings at the Workers' Party Office were also searched. It is stated nothing incriminating was found. Mr. Elahi will be produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and taken to Jullundar, where it is stated he is wanted in connection with the Jullundur Conspiracy Case.—Free Press.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 17.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4.11 1/2

GOONDA BILL

Select Committee's Report

The Bombay Government Gazette dated Tuesday (17th inst.) publishes the text of the report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill for safeguarding life and property in the Presidency Area in times of emergency, (known as "the Goonda Bill") as under:—

We have carefully considered the Bill and have made some changes therein. The reasons for the principal changes are noted against the clauses in which they occur.

Clause 2.—We are of opinion that the Act should remain in force for a period of five years. We have amended the clause accordingly.

Clause 3.—We think that the words "Presidency Area" should include only the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District. We have modified the clause accordingly.

Clause 5.—We have substituted the words "about to commit" for the words "likely to commit" in order to make it clear that it is not the mere possibility but the actual probability of a person's committing one of the offences mentioned in sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) that should attract the application of this clause.

We are further of opinion that any person inciting by words, either spoken or written, the commission of any of those offences should also be liable to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of this clause.

We think it is desirable that an order passed under this clause should contain the reasons which have led the officer concerned to pass the order.

We are of opinion that six months is a sufficiently long period for which a person may be directed to remove himself from the Presidency Area and not to return to it.

We have amended the clause to give effect to these recommendations.

APPOINTMENT OF REVISING COMMITTEE.

New Clause 8.—We think it desirable that every order passed under clause 5 should automatically be reviewed by a committee to be appointed Government in this behalf. We have, therefore, provided for the appointment of such a committee by Government.

We think that such a committee should review every order within a period of one month and should also consider any representation that may be made to it within fifteen days from the date of the passing of such order, and that the committee should thereupon submit its recommendations to Government, who may confirm, modify or revoke such order.

Clause 9 (old clause 8).—The small change effected in this clause is intended to make it clear that the appeal to be made under this clause could be made not only by the agent authorised by the person dealt with under clause 5, but also by the person himself.

Clause 10 (old clause 9).—We think that a person committing an offence described under this clause should be liable to be punished with imprisonment which need not necessarily be rigorous. We have also provided that he should also be liable to a fine. We think that if the period for which a person has been directed to remove himself under clause 5 has not expired on the day on which the fine is paid or the term of imprisonment expires, he should be liable to be removed outside the Presidency Area or the Presidency of Bombay, as the case may be, for the unexpired portion of such period—the period of imprisonment undergone by such person being treated as part of the period for which a person was directed to remove himself under clause 5.

We recommend that this report together with the minutes of dissent, if any, and the Bill as amended be published in English, Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu in the "Bombay Government Gazette."

(Signed) J. E. B. Hotson, D. D. Nanavati, S. K. Bole, E. W. Trotman, Syed Munawar, Frank Ohvera, S. C. Joshi (subject to a minute of dissent), V. A. Dabholkar, and Lalji Naranji.

(The signatures of Messrs. H. A. Lalljee, J. Addyman, N. A. Bechar, N. C. Navle, N. B. Chandrachur, and Dr. M. D. Gilder, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, and Khan Saheb A. L. H. Hajrat Khan will be notified when received)."

MR. JOSHI'S MINUTE.

The minute of dissent by Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L.C. is as under:—

I regret I cannot agree with the majority of the members on the following points:—

(1) In clause 5 (1) for the word "likely" the Committee has substituted the words "about to". In my opinion the words now proposed are as vague as the original word "likely". It is not desirable to order any man to leave the Presidency Area merely on suspicion. There must be some tangible proof of an overt act to justify the drastic order which deprives a citizen of one of his natural rights of citizenship. The proper word should therefore be "attempting."

(2) By the addition in clause 5 (1) of the words "or inciting by words either spoken or written" wider powers are given to the executive than were intended by the original Bill. From the statement of objects and reasons it is clear that the Bill is intended to enable Government to deal promptly and adequately with hooligans and bad characters only in times of need. The amendment made by the Committee has thus widened the scope of the Bill. Already there is a great apprehension about the misuse or abuse of the powers given to the executive without the intervention of the judiciary. There is absolutely no justification for widening the scope of the Bill. I am therefore opposed to the addition of these words.

(3) By clause 5 (2) power is given to the executive to expel non-Presidency men out of the whole of the Presidency of Bombay. In my opinion this is an unduly harsh restriction on one of the liberties of persons namely the liberty of free movement and settlement in any part of the State. The expulsion of the undesirable person only from the Presidency Area in times of emergency will serve the purpose in view. This restriction should therefore be removed by the deletion of sub-clause (2) of clause 5 and making other consequential amendments in the Bill.

By the amendment of clause 9 (ii) the Committee has made the Bill more drastic than before. Under the old clause of the Bill the effect of conviction and sentence by a magistrate was to vacate the order of removal from the Presidency Area, passed by the executive. The clause gave no alternative to the magistrate to inflict a sentence of simple imprisonment or fine on a person who may have disobeyed the order. The circumstances of a case might be such as might justify the passing of a sentence of simple imprisonment or only fine. The clause should therefore be so amended as to give discretion to the magistrate to pass a sentence of simple imprisonment or fine; and the effect of the sentence must be to vacate the orginal order of removal as was originally meant by the Bill. I am therefore opposed to the amendment made by the Committee.

MEERUT PRISONERS TO GO ON HUNGER STRIKE

(Continued from page 1.)

troversy. I strongly protest against Mr. Langford James' insinuation and I challenge him to prove my private knowledge of the facts."

"NEW FORM OF INTIMIDATING DEFENCE."

Mr. Dange then stood up and charged Mr. Langford James with anti-Communist campaign on behalf of the European Association. "He think it is a new form of intimidation of our Defence Counsel from carrying on our defence work."

Mr. Dharmvir Singh objected to Mr. Dange including him in the course of his remarks. He added he wanted to dissociate himself from the other accused. Mr. Dharambir Singh further said that the other accused had started social boycott against him in the jail only because he did not join them in singing the Red Flag.

Mr. Nimbkar: "Shame, shame. Why don't you go and co-operate with Government."

Mr. Dharamvir Singh: "Everyone is entitled to have his political opinion. I strongly protest against such remarks and I seek the protection of the Court."

This was followed by a slight commotion and uproar in the dock as some accused wanted to heckle Mr. Dharamvir Singh. The Magistrate silenced all the accused immediately and order was restored. The Magistrate said there was no occasion for personal recriminations. The accused should settle their differences and if they liked could put up independent defence.

WHY DHARAMVIR SINGH WAS BOYCOTTED.

Accused Mr. Kishorilal Ghosh said the charge against them by Mr. Dharamvir Singh was inaccurate. There was social boycott against him not because he did not sing the "Red Flag" but because he did not stand up on Saturday last when all stood up to pay homage to the memory of Jatindranath Das.

The Court then recorded the evidence of seven police officers who identified a large number of letters as having been intercepted by them during transmission.

Mr. M. S. Kothare, Sub-Inspector, Bombay, identified a letter alleged to have been addressed to Mr. Spratt by Mr. Douglas which Mr. Langford James explained was written in invisible ink.

The Court adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

Digitized by the Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER General Insurance Co. Is growing into a healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

It rests on the people of India to make the JUPITER INSURANCE CO. Strong Institution

BOMBAY THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 19 1929

BOMBAY YOUTHS TRIBUTE TO JATIN

Police Attack on Jatin Demonstrators Condemned

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR CHOWPATTY CHARGE

Blavatsky Hall Meeting

"The utterance made by the Chief Justice of Bombay that he failed to understand how the police could possibly assault people without provocation, seems to have created an impression in the minds of the Bombay Police that they have received a charter for lawlessness. I give this solemn warning that if the police cease to be guardians of law and order, then we will have to think as to how we should protect ourselves against these guardians of disorders who want to put us down." This was the statement in condemnation of the Police charge at Chaupatty on Sunday by a speaker at a public meeting held to mourn his loss at the Blavatsky Lodge on Wednesday evening. Mr. M. C. Chagla presided.

The Chairman said that they had met that evening under the shadow of a great and terrible calamity to mourn the death of one who laid down his young life at the altar of his motherland and in the cause of the self-respect and dignity of his countrymen.

GREATEST SAINT.

"To us who are Nationalists and who can only have one religion, namely the religion of patriotism, we too, have our own saints and martyrs. I hope you will agree with me that Das will rank as one of the greatest saints and martyrs of that religion called patriotism," he declared amidst applause.

So great was the majesty of death of Jatindra Das so magnificent, wonderful and noble that even the Government had to bow down, by virtually withdrawing the Hunger Strike Bill in the Assembly. (Applause). Under the humiliating circumstances in which Indians lived, all that they could do to revere his great name was to bow down their heads in respect and sorrow.

Mr. Chagla in conclusion recalled the moving words uttered by the aged father of Jatin Das who said "Das has died to atone for the sins of of his ancestors—the sins of Hindus and Muslims who sold their country to foreigners."

"Let Hindus and Muslims bear this spirited message in mind and strive for the liberation of the country from foreign bondage," he added.

THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas then moved: :

"This meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Muslim Students' Union, the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society and the Students' League places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the death of Jatindra Das and pays its tribute to his heroic sufferings and noble sacrifice in the cause of the dignity and self-respect of this country."

The speaker referred to the splendid demonstrations held by the youth of Bombay to honour the memory of Das and in no uncertain terms condemned the unprovoked assaults made on them by the Bombay Police He said:

The police had absolutely no justification to behave in the manner they did especially when the situation was such that no breach of peace was threatened.

"It seems to me that certain unfortunate expressions used by the Chief Justice and a senior Judge of the Bombay High Court in deciding the revision application of Sergeant Carter, have made the police unduly bold. Lordships said that it was beyond their understanding as to how the police could assault harmless people without provocation." This utterance on the part of the Chief Justice seems to have given the police the idea that they have received charter of lawlessness which they could persue and by which they could terrorise meetings and processions. I give this solemn warning that if the police cease to be guardians of law and order, then we will have to think as to how we should protect ourselves against these guardians of disorder who assault and want to put us down (Applause)" said Mr. Tricumdas in conclusion.

JATIN'S NOBLE SELF IMMOLATION.

Mr. B. G. Kher supported the resolution. He was surprised that the Editor of the "Times of India", had described Jatin's noble self. immolation as self.destruction, (shame). He could not conceive of a more heroic and patriotic sacrifice than that Das had made.

In conclusion he asked the youths to commemorate Das by laying their services in the cause of the country.

MR. ALVA IN BED.

The chairman then informed the meeting that Mr. Alva who was to have addressed them was laid up in bed as a result of the lathi blows he had received at the hands of the police. His enforced absence, he said, was perhaps more eloquent of their political servility, than any speech Mr. Alva could have delivered that evening.

The Resolution was unanimously passed.

XAVIERITES HONOUR JATIN'S MEMORY

ORDERLY PROCESSION AND SPEECHES

The huge demonstration organised by the St. Xavier College students on Wednesday to show their indignation and protest against the callous attitude of the bureaucracy which terminated in the death of Jatin, the youthful martyr was a complete success.

VIGOROUS PICKETING.

Long before the College hours the students in small batches picketed all the entrances of the College to persuade the faint-hearted not to attend the classes and to participate in the demonstration in honour of the martyr. Lady students also took a prominent part in the picketing and it seemed as if the Professors and the Jesuit Fathers would have to lecture before vacant benches and empty class rooms.

But the authorities were not to be thus outwitted and soon the College peons and Jesuit Brothers armed with "lathis" took their position side by side with the picketers. The student picketers were not moved by this and louder grew their slogans "Long Live Revolution" "Down with White Terror," "Down with Church Tyranny" and "Jatin Das-Ki-Jai."

PRESSMAN'S CAMERA SNATCHED AWAY.

These shouts and the spirit shown by the students made one of the Brothers lose his temper and take the law into his own hands. The Jesuit Brother scooped down upon the ubiquitous Press cameraman and snatched away his camera. Another student too was relieved of his camera in a similar way. But Principal Duhr would not tolerate such an act of expropriation and soon handed the camera to the Pressman.

By 11-30 the College was practically empty and the students who had gathered on the Esplanade in front of the College held a meeting. Messrs. C. G. Trilokekar, G. G. Shimoga and M. G. Pittle addressed the students and dwelt on the noble sacrifice of Jatin.

The students then formed themselves into procession and marched to Secretariat singing revolutionary slogans and Jatin-ki-Jai. When they reached the Oval just in front of the Sectariat the demonstrators cried themselves hoarse and for some time the air was rent with "Down with Imperialism," "Long Live Revolution," "Down with White Terror."

V. J. T. I. STUDENTS' HOMAGE.

PROCESSION IN HONOUR OF JATIN DAS.

The students of V. J. T. I observed hartal and fast on Wednesday. They gathered opposite the Institute holding black flags as a symbol of their sorrow, for the sad but heroic death of Jatin Babu. The Institute gong struck at 9-30 a.m., and cries of "Jatin Das-Ki-Jai," and "Vande Mataram" rent the air.

A procession was organised. It started at 10 a.m. for the Hindu Sabha Hall at Matunga. The march was one of order and silence. Five hundred persons participated in the procession.

The mourners entered the Hindu Sabha Hall with shouts of "Vande Mataram", "Long live Martyr Jatin Das."

Mr. Joachim Alwa of the Law College addressed the students. He praised the high sense of nationalism of the students of V. J. T. I. and paid a glowing tribute to the immortal Jatin Das.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) This meeting of the students of V. J. T. I. highly appreciates the high and unselfish sacrifice of Sjt. Jatindranath Das, who laid down his life at the altar of the Motherland and conveys its heartfelt sympathy to members of his family at his premature death.

(2) This meeting of the students also condemns the inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian political prisoners.

(3) This meeting further condemns the high-handed action of the police, in dealing lathi blows to the peaceful and unprovoking youths on the sands of Chowpatty on Sunday, the 15th instant.

Five students addressed the gathering and the Indian National Anthem was sung in English and Bengali.

G. K. U. CALLS OFF THE STRIKE

Picketers to be Withdrawn from To-day

STRONG CONDEMNATION OF PEARSON REPORT

The Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union writes:—

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Managing Committee the G.K.U. held on Wednesday the 18th inst.

Resolved that after a careful consideration of the Report of the Court of Inquiry the Managing Committee of the Union has come to the following conclusions:—

(1) The Report amply justifies the opposition of the Union from the very beginning to the appointment of any such Court under the Trade Disputes Act, on the ground and the machinary under the T. D. was intended only to help in supporting the militant movement of the working class and that the working class could not expect any justice from any such court and further that the best interest of the workers lay in depending upon their own organised strength and refusing to accept the arbitration of any outside agency.

(2) In spite of all that the Report has to say, the fact still remains that the millowners have started a deliberate and open war against the G.K.U. and the Union has been fighting all along for its legitimate existence. The publication of the Report is only calculated to lead to the intensification of this war, and the responsibility for any future developments will lie on the Millowners who started the war and on the Government which is helping it on.

(3) The Union and its members have done their best to fight for their rights which are also the rights of the working class in general but the strain on their resources has been so heavy that it is not possible for some time to continue the campaign of persuading the workers to remain on strike and hence it has become regretfully necessary to withdraw the Union pickets from the mills from the Thursday the 19th inst. This does not mean, however, that the Union accepts the Report of the Court of Inquiry either partially or entirely, or that the Union gives up any of its demands.

(4) The Report of the Court of Inquiry, along with the report of the Riot Inquiry Committee, seems to be intended to be utilized for a sinister campaign to discredit the G.K.U. with a view to smash it, but the Textile workers of Bombay, organised under the Red Flag, will fight to the last for their organised existence and for their legitimate rights and they hope to be helped by all other sections of the working class in this fight so that they will emerge victorious in the end.

ATTRACTING INDIAN CAPITAL TO S. AFRICA

Union Councillor Sails for Bombay

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Maritzburg.—Councillor G. C. Joliffe will leave for Bombay on 23rd September by s.s. "Karoa." He expects to make study of textile industry in Bombay and, if possible, attract Indian capital to the Union. He will view with the closest interest the trade or other facility which will prove to be of mutual advantage to South Africa and India.—Reuter.

Manchester T. U Sends Greetings to Meerut Accused

MEERUT, Sept. 18.

Mr. Jyotiprasad Gupta, local Secretary, the Central Defence Committee has received a wire from the Trade Union Labour Movement Conference, Manchester, with fraternal greetings to the 32 accused of the Meerut Conspiracy Case. The telegram also states that the Conference demanded the unconditional release of the Meerut accused.—Free Press.

JATINDAS MEMORIAL

Subhas Bose's Appeal for 2 lacs of Rupees

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

Sjt. Subhas Bose, President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has issued an appeal for 2 lakhs of rupees for Jatin Das Memorial. A largely signed appeal by Provincial Leaders is shortly to be issued.—Free Press.

FLOOD REFUGEES ROBBED.

Four Hindu women refugees from the flooded area were beaten and robbed of their cash, jewellery and clothes near Denzan Village by dacoits who wounded a man who was attempting to defend the women. Four arrests have been effected.—A. P.

SIR K. V. REDDI'S HEALTH

DURBAN, Sept. 17.

A bulletin regarding Sir K. V. Reddi's health states that the improvement in his condition is maintained.—Reuter.

PANDIT CHAMBARAM ARRESTED

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

It is reported that Pandit Chambaram has been arrested at Jullunder to-day without warrant, and that he had been removed handcuffed. It is understood that the arrest was made under Sections 302 and 120-B. He appeared cheerful when arrested.—Free Press.

MADRAS CORPORATION RECORDS SORROW AT DAS' DEATH.

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

The Madras Corporation passed a resolution last night, on the motion of Mr. Satyamurthi, recording deep sorrow at the death of Jatin Das, who sacrificed his life for what he believed was the Country's cause.

The Corporation also resolved by a large majority to present a Welcome Address to Sir Frederick Stanley, the Governor-Designate of Madras, on his arrival and also to Lord Irwin, during his fourth coming visit to Madras.

The Swarajists opposed the motion. Lastly, the Corporation resolved to present a welcome address to Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore.—A.P.

"CULTIVATE WILL-POWER."

PUNJAB GOVT ACTION CONDEMNED.

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

Two well-attended meetings were held last night at Gokhale Hall and Tilak Ghat respectively, at which a resolution was passed appreciating the self-sacrifice of Jatindranath Das and condemning the Punjab Government for not releasing him unconditionally.

Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu, President at the latter meeting, exhorted his countrymen to cultivate will-power, following Jatindranath's example.—A.P.

Mr. Purandhare Dismissed From G. I. P. Service

QUESTION TO BE RAISED IN ASSEMBLY

Mr. Purandhare, General Secretary of G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, who was recently summarily suspended, received orders of dismissal on Wednesday Mr. Purandhare has wired to Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. N. S. Aney to raise the question in the Assembly.

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS

The Latest Gallops

(BY "PILOT.")

Rain was interfered with work on the tracks to some extent, but some useful gallops have been noted during the last few days.

BIRDWOOD (Hardinge) and PHASE (Riding Boy) galloped from the "nine" to the "three" in attractive fashion.

OSBERSTOUN (Brace) outpaced BASUTO (Donnelly) in a dash over six furlongs. Should win a race shortly.

TYNAGH (S. Black) and LOWMOOR (Bowley) were tried over a rattling mile-and-a-quarter. Both moved freely well. Fit horses.

IT SNOWS went well for Reynolds in a ten furlongs burst. Back him again.

TALES OF ESSEX (Black) accompanied LIPSTOWN (Bowley) in a dash over the six, when they finished almost abreast.

Make a note of DESERT SUN. This one had PACK UP beaten in a fast six furlongs.

ROMAN RONE (Brace) held the advantage over a stable mate in a brisk ten furlongs' burst. Has trained on fast.

CHARMAINE (Barnett) beat PUFFIN (Townsend) over six furlongs

PICTON (Hardinge) was assisted by HARVARD in a dash over "six." She went well. Note her!

Much improvement is evident in RED RUNNER. The chestnut gives all-round satisfaction on the track.

SIMON OF SALOP (Morris) covered a mile and a half with a stable mate for company. An improving sort.

QUI VIVE (Hoyt) and SHE MIGHT (Brace) traversed six furlongs. A forward pair.

TRISTAN (Burn) outpointed BENTOI (Clarke) in a rattling mile-and-a-quarter gallop.

In a pace mile and a half gallop GARIBALDI (Diab) had WALIDA (Riding Boy) just beaten.

NOFAL (Obaid) showed better speed than Wednesday in a six furlongs' dash.

ROBERT (Walker) galloped resolutely over six furlongs. Much his old self again.

AVAR (Behsman) gave a speedy display over six furlongs.

ANWAR (Wright) was exercised over a mile-and-a-half. Strode out freely and well.

FRIARGATE (Bullock) and WINKFORD (Wright) went over the six. A good display.

AASUF (Khalil) pleased in a pace mile-and-a-half spin.

MANSOOR BEG (Burn) held ROYAL (Clarke) over a mile-and-a-half.

The following have done good work on the track:—FUNNY FACE, KAYID SAUD, BIRBAL, TOPSY TURVOY, ZEEBAR, ORPHAN MAID, SHIPSHAPE.

FIVE-POWER CONFERENCE

To be Held in London in January Next

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Mr. MacDonald is sending invitations to the French, Italian and Japanese Governments to participate in the Five-Power Conference on naval disarmament which, it is intended, should meet in London in the third week of January 1930. The United States Government will issue similar invitations.

Both Governments will submit to the Conference details of their preliminary proposals and invitees will be notified that a favourable result could not be obtained without their full and sympathetic co-operation, especially the question of limiting tonnage of destroyers and submarines.

NO OFFICIAL INVITATIONS YET ISSUED

LONDON, Sept. 18.

It is officially stated in London that no invitations have yet been sent to French, Italian and Japanese Governments to participate in Five Powers Naval Conference.

No decision has yet been taken regarding the date and place of meeting.—Reuter.

QUESTION OF SUBMARINES

JAPANESE OPPOSITION TO REDUCTION OR ABOLITION?

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Tokio.—Japanese opposition to the abolition or drastic reduction of submarines is foreshadowed by a newspaper account of a Cabinet Meeting which was largely occupied with the naval question and at which Admiral Takarabe, Minister of Marine, made a statement welcoming the proposal to extend the capitalship holiday until 1936. He pointed out that under Japan's seventy per cent. ratio, Japan would have to build two cruisers beyond her current programme if the American limit was fixed at eighteen 0,000 ton cruisers, or four more if he limit was made 21. Japan, however, was willing to scrap 17,000 tons of destroyers leaving her 105,000 tons if the British and American limit was fixed at 150,000 tons.—Reuter.

LEAGUE'S HEALTH WORK

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN CO-OPERATION

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Geneva.—A meeting of the Second Committee of the League unanimously adopted a resolution approving of the work of the health section. All speakers promised additional credits in order to enable the section to extend its activities, and paid tributes to Chinese and Indian co-operation in the League's Health work.—Reuter.

JUTE FORECAST FOR 1929.

A DECREASE IN YIELD.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

The final forecast of jute crop of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam for 1929 shows that total estimated area under jute is 3,316,605 acres and the estimated total yield in bales of 400 lbs. is 9,767,270 compared with 3,144,400 acres and a yield of 9,956,200 bales during the corresponding period last year.—A. P.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied by Mahadev Chogi Desayi, Gangadhar Rao Despande and others visited Shree Murugha-Rejendra Free Boarding, at Dharwar, on the 15th instant. He was very much delighted to see the good progress made by the institution.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDUL LAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay